

THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

MAJOR MCKINLEY'S INAUGURAL

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS BEFORE A GREAT CONCOURSE OF PEOPLE.

Economy Must be Observed in Public Expenditures—Government Should Pay as it Goes—Depreciation of the Credit System.

EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW MUST PREVAIL—SUCH LEGISLATION AS WILL PREVENT THE EXECUTION OF ALL SCHEMES (TRUSTS) TO OPPRESS THE PEOPLE WILL BE SUPPORTED.

Policy of Non-Interference with the Affairs of Foreign Nations—War Should Never be Entered Upon Till Every Agency of Peace has Failed—Extra Session to be Called Monday, March 15th, Looking to Financial Legislation.

Fellow-citizens: In obedience to the will of the people, and in their presence, by the authority vested in me by this oath, I assume the arduous and responsible duties of President of the United States. Relying in the support of my countrymen and invoking the guidance of Almighty God, our faith teaches that there is no safer reliance than upon the God of our fathers, who has so singularly favored the American people in every national trial and who will not forsake us so long as we obey His commandments and walk humbly in His footsteps.

Our Financial System.
The responsibilities of the high trust to which I have been called are augmented by the prevailing business conditions, entailing idleness upon willing labor and loss to useful enterprise. The country is suffering from industrial disturbances from which speedy relief must be had. Our financial system needs some revision; our money is all good now, but its value must not further be threatened. It should all be put on enduring basis, not subject to easy attacks nor its stability to doubt or dispute. Our currency should continue under the supervision of the Federal Reserve Board, and the Federal Reserve Bank, created by law, is not a permanent or safe reliance. It will suffice while it lasts, but it cannot last long while the outlays of the government are greater than its receipts, as has been the case during the past two years. Nor must it be forgotten that however much such loans may temporarily relieve the situation, the government is still indebted for the amount of the surplus thus accrued, which it must ultimately pay, while its ability to pay is not strengthened, but weakened, by a continued deficit. Loans are imperative in great emergencies to preserve the government or its credit, but a failure to supply needed revenue in time of peace for the maintenance of either has no justification.
The last way for the government to maintain its credit is to pay its debts, not by resorting to loans, but by keeping out of debt through an adequate income secured by a system of taxation, external or internal, or both. It is the settled policy of the government, pursued from the beginning and practiced by all parties and administrations, to raise the bulk of our revenue from taxes upon foreign productions entering the United States for sale and consumption, and avoiding, for the most part, every form of direct taxation, except in time of war. The country is clearly opposed to any new additions to the subject of international taxation, and is committed by its latest popular utterance to the system of tariff taxation. There can be no misunderstanding, either about the principle upon which this tariff taxation shall be levied, or about the fact that it has been made plain at a general election that the controlling principle in the raising of revenue from duties on imports is zealous care for American interests and American labor. The people have declared that such legislation should be had as will give ample protection and encouragement to the industries and the development of our country. It is therefore earnestly hoped and expected that Congress will, at the earliest practicable time, enact revenue legislation that shall be fair, reasonable, conservative and just, and which, while supplying sufficient revenue for public purposes, will still be signally beneficial and helpful to every section and every enterprise of the people. To this policy we are all, of whatever party, firmly bound by the voice of the people—a power vastly more potent than the expression of any political platform. The paramount duty of Congress is to stop deficiencies by the restoration of that protective legislation which has always been the firmest prop of the treasury. The passage of such a law or laws would strengthen the credit of the government, both at home and abroad, and go far towards stopping the drain upon the gold reserve held for the redemption of our currency, which has been heavy and well-nigh constant for several years.

International Bimetallism.
The question of international bimetallism will have early and earnest attention. It will be my constant endeavor to secure it by co-operation with the other great commercial powers of the world. Until that condition is realized when the parity between our gold and silver money springs from the value of the metals, the relative value of the two metals, the value of silver already coined and that which may hereafter be coined, must be kept constantly at par with gold by every resource at our command. The credit of the government, the integrity of its currency and the inviolability of its obligations must be preserved. This was the commanding verdict of the people and it will not be unheeded. Economy is demanded in every branch of the government at all times, but especially in periods like the present of depression in business and distress among the people.

Economy in Public Expenditures.
The severest economy must be observed in all public expenditures, and extravagance stopped wherever it is found, and prevented whenever it is found. It may be developed. If the revenues are to remain as now, the only relief that can come must be from decreased expenditures. But the present must not become the permanent condition of the government. It has been our uniform practice to retire, not increase, our outstanding obligations.

and this policy must again be resumed and vigorously enforced. Our revenues should always be large enough to meet with ease and promptness not only our current needs and the principal and interest of the public debt, but to make proper and liberal provision for that most deserving body of public creditors, the soldiers and sailors and the widows and orphans who are the pensioners of the United States. The government should not be permitted to run behind or increase its debt in times like the present. Suitable to provide against this is the money of the country, and the remedy for most of our financial difficulties. A deficiency is inevitable so long as the expenditures of the government exceed its receipts. It can only be met by loans, or any increased revenue. While a large annual surplus of revenue may invite waste and extravagance, inadequate revenue creates distrust and undermines public and private credit. Neither should be encouraged. Between more loans and more revenue, there ought to be but one opinion.

Increased Revenue a Public Necessity.
We should have more revenue, and that without delay, hindrance or postponement. A surplus in the treasury, created by loans, is not a permanent or safe reliance. It will suffice while it lasts, but it cannot last long while the outlays of the government are greater than its receipts, as has been the case during the past two years. Nor must it be forgotten that however much such loans may temporarily relieve the situation, the government is still indebted for the amount of the surplus thus accrued, which it must ultimately pay, while its ability to pay is not strengthened, but weakened, by a continued deficit. Loans are imperative in great emergencies to preserve the government or its credit, but a failure to supply needed revenue in time of peace for the maintenance of either has no justification.
The last way for the government to maintain its credit is to pay its debts, not by resorting to loans, but by keeping out of debt through an adequate income secured by a system of taxation, external or internal, or both. It is the settled policy of the government, pursued from the beginning and practiced by all parties and administrations, to raise the bulk of our revenue from taxes upon foreign productions entering the United States for sale and consumption, and avoiding, for the most part, every form of direct taxation, except in time of war. The country is clearly opposed to any new additions to the subject of international taxation, and is committed by its latest popular utterance to the system of tariff taxation. There can be no misunderstanding, either about the principle upon which this tariff taxation shall be levied, or about the fact that it has been made plain at a general election that the controlling principle in the raising of revenue from duties on imports is zealous care for American interests and American labor. The people have declared that such legislation should be had as will give ample protection and encouragement to the industries and the development of our country. It is therefore earnestly hoped and expected that Congress will, at the earliest practicable time, enact revenue legislation that shall be fair, reasonable, conservative and just, and which, while supplying sufficient revenue for public purposes, will still be signally beneficial and helpful to every section and every enterprise of the people. To this policy we are all, of whatever party, firmly bound by the voice of the people—a power vastly more potent than the expression of any political platform. The paramount duty of Congress is to stop deficiencies by the restoration of that protective legislation which has always been the firmest prop of the treasury. The passage of such a law or laws would strengthen the credit of the government, both at home and abroad, and go far towards stopping the drain upon the gold reserve held for the redemption of our currency, which has been heavy and well-nigh constant for several years.

Tariff Legislation.
In the revision of the tariff, especial attention should be given to the re-enactment and extension of the reciprocity principle of the law of 1890, under which so great a stimulus was given to our foreign trade in new and advantageous markets for our surplus agricultural and manufactured products. The brief trial given this legislation amply justifies a further experiment and additional discretionary power in the making of commercial treaties, the end in view always to be the opening up of

new markets for the products of our country, by granting concessions to the products of other lands that we need and cannot produce ourselves, and which do not involve any loss of labor to our own people, but tend to increase their employment. The depression for the past four years has fallen with especial severity upon the great body of toilers of the country and upon none more than the holders of small farms. Agriculture has languished and labor suffered. The revival of manufacturing will be a relief to both. No portion of our population is more devoted to the institutions of free government nor more loyal to their support, while none bears more cheerfully or fully its proper share in the maintenance of the government, or is better entitled to its wise and liberal care and protection. Legislation helpful to producers is beneficial to all. The depressed condition of industry on the farm and in the mine and factory has lessened the ability of the people to meet the demands upon them, and they rightfully expect that not only a system of revenue shall be established that will secure the largest income with the least burden, but that every means will be taken to decrease rather than increase our public expenditures. Business conditions are not the most promising; it will take time to restore the prosperity of former years. If we cannot promptly attain it, we can resolutely turn our faces toward the future, and by the return by friendly legislation. However troublesome the situation may appear Congress will not, I am sure, be found lacking in disposition or ability to relieve it, as far as legislation can do so. The restoration of confidence and the revival of business, which men of all parties so much desire, depend more largely upon the prompt, energetic and intelligent action of Congress than upon any other single agency affecting the situation. It is inspiring, too, to remember that no great agency in the one hundred and eight years of our eventful national life has ever arisen that has not been met with wisdom and courage by the American people, with fidelity to their best interests and highest destiny, and to the honor of the American name. These years of glorious history have exalted mankind and advanced the cause of freedom throughout the world and immeasurably strengthened the precious free institutions which we enjoy. The people love and will sustain these institutions.

Equality Before the Law Must Prevail.
The great essential to our happiness and prosperity is that we adhere to the principles upon which the government was established and insist upon their faithful observance. Equality of rights must prevail and our laws be always and everywhere respected and obeyed. We may have failed in the discharge of our full duty as citizens of the great republic, but it is consoling and encouraging to realize that free speech, a free press, free thought, free schools, the free and unimpaired exercise of the religious and worship and free and fair elections are dearer and more universally enjoyed today than ever before. These guarantees must be sacredly preserved and wisely strengthened. The constituted authorities must be cheerfully and vigorously upheld. Excessive and arbitrary taxation in a great and civilized country like the United States; courts, not mobs, must execute the penalties of the law. The preservation of public order, the right of discussion, the integrity of courts, and the orderly enforcement of the laws must continue forever the rock of safety upon which our government securely rests. One of the lessons taught by the late election, which all can rejoice in, is that the citizens of the United States are both law-respecting and law-abiding people, not easily swayed from the path of patriotism and honor. This is in entire accord with the genius of our institutions, and but emphasizes the advantages of inculcating even a greater love for law and order in the future. Immunity should be granted to no individual, corporation or community, and as the Constitution imposes upon the President the duty of both its own execution and of the statutes enacted in pursuance of its provisions, I shall endeavor carefully to carry them into effect.

As to Trusts and Combinations.
The declaration of the party now restored to power has been in the past that of "Opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts, or elsewhere, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens." It has supported "Such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies, or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market." This purpose will be steadily pursued, both by the enforcement of the laws now in existence and the recommendation and support of such new statutes as may be necessary to carry it into effect.

Foreign Immigration.
Our naturalization and immigration laws should be further improved to the constant promotion of a safer, a better and a higher citizenship. A grave peril to the republic would be a citizenship so ignorant that it would be too vicious to appreciate the great value and beneficence of our institutions and laws, and against all who come here to make war upon them our gates must be promptly and tightly closed. Nor must we be ungrateful of the need of improvement among our own citizens, but with the zeal of our forefathers encourage the spread of knowledge and free education. Illiteracy must be banished from the land if we shall attain that high destiny as the foremost of the enlightened nations of the world, which, under Providence, we ought to achieve.

Reforms in Civil Service.
Reforms in the civil service must go on. But the changes should be real and genuine, not perfunctory or prompted by a zeal in behalf of any party, simply because it happens to be in power. As a member of Congress, I voted and spoke in favor of the present law, and I shall attempt its enforcement in the spirit in which it was enacted. The purpose in view was to secure the most efficient service of the

best men who would accept appointment under the Government, retaining faithful and devoted public servants in office, but shielding none, under the authority of any rule or custom, who are inefficient, incompetent or unworthy. The best interests of the country demand this, and the people heartily approve the law wherever and whenever it has been thus administered.

American Merchant Marine.
Congress should give prompt attention to the restoration of our American merchant marine, once the pride of the sea in all the great oceanic ways of commerce. To my mind, few more important subjects so imperatively demand its intelligent consideration. The United States has progressed with marvelous rapidity in every field of enterprise and endeavor until we have become foremost in nearly all the great lines of inland trade, commerce and industry. Yet, while this is true, our American merchant marine has been steadily declining until it is now lower both in the percentage of tonnage and number of vessels employed, than it was prior to the civil war. Commandable progress has been made of late years in the upbuilding of the American navy, but we must supplement these efforts by providing as a proper consort for it a merchant marine amply sufficient for our own carrying trade, and this accords with any conception of our duty now. We have cherished the policy of non-interference with the affairs of foreign Governments, wisely inaugurated by Washington. Keeping ourselves free from entanglement either as allies or as enemies, we have maintained our independence and the settlement of their own domestic concerns. It will be our aim to pursue a firm and dignified foreign policy, which shall be just, impartial, ever watchful of our national honor and always insisting upon the enforcement of the lawful rights of American citizens anywhere. We want no wars of conquest; we must avoid the temptation of territorial aggression. War should never be entered upon until every agency of peace has failed; peace is preferable to war in almost every contingency.

Arbitration in International as Well as Local Affairs.
Arbitration is the true method of settlement of international as well as local or individual differences. It was recognized as the best means of adjustment of differences between employers and employees by the Forty-ninth Congress, in 1886, and as applied to the relations of our diplomatic relations by the unanimous concurrence of the Senate and House of the Fifty-first Congress in 1890. The latter resolution was accepted as the basis of negotiations with us by the British House of Commons, in 1893, and as applied to the relations of our foreign policy throughout our entire national history—the adjustment of difficulties by judicial methods rather than force of arms—and since it presents to the world the glorious example of reason and peace, not passion and war, controlling the relations between two of the greatest nations of the world, an example certain to be followed by others. I respectfully urge the earliest action of the Senate thereon, not merely as a matter of policy, but as a duty to mankind. The importance and the lasting influence of the ratification of such a treaty can hardly be overestimated in the cause of advancing civilization. It may well be the best thought of the statesmen and people of every country, and I cannot but consider it fortunate that it was reserved to the United States to have the leadership in so grand a work.

Extra Session of Congress.
It has been the uniform practice of each President to avoid, as far as possible, the convening of Congress in extraordinary session. It is an example which, under ordinary circumstances, is to be commended. But a failure to convene the representatives of the people in Congress in extra session when it involves neglect of a public duty, places the responsibility of such neglect upon the executive himself. The condition of the public treasury, as has been indicated, demands the immediate consideration of Congress. It alone has the power to provide revenue for the government. Not to convene it under such circumstances, I can view in no other sense than the neglect of a plain duty. I do not sympathize with the sentiment that Congress in session is a danger to our general business interests. Its members are the agents of the people, and their presence at the seat of government in the execution of the sovereign will should not operate as an injury but a benefit. There could be no better time to put the government upon a sound financial basis than now. The people have only recently voted that this should be done and nothing is more binding upon the agents of their will than the obligation of immediate action. It has always seemed to me that the postponement of the meeting of Congress until more than a year after it has been chosen, deprived Congress too often of the inspiration of the popular will and the country of the corresponding benefits. It is evident, therefore, that to postpone action in the presence of so great a necessity would be unwise on the part of the people. Our action now will be freer from mere partisan consideration than if the question of tariff revision was postponed until the regular session of Congress. We are nearly two years from a congressional election, and politics can not so greatly distract us as if such contest was immediately pending. We

can approach the problem calmly and patriotically without fearing its effect upon an early election.
Our fellow citizens who may disagree with us upon the character of this legislation, prefer to have the question settled now, even against their preconceived views—and perhaps settled so reasonably as I trust and believe it will be, as to insure greater permanence—than to have further uncertainty menacing the vast and varied business interests of the United States. Again whatever action Congress may take will be given a fair opportunity for trial before the people are called to pass judgment upon it, and this I consider a great essential to the rightful and lasting settlement of the question. In view of these considerations, I shall deem it my duty as President to convene Congress in extraordinary session on Monday, the 15th day of March, 1897.

In conclusion, I congratulate the country upon the fraternal spirit and the manifestations of good will everywhere so apparent. The recent election not only most fortunately demonstrated the obliteration of sectional or geographical lines, but to some extent also the prejudices which for years have distracted our councils and marred our true greatness as a nation. The triumph of the people, whose verdict is carried into effect today, is not the triumph of one section, nor wholly of one party, but of all sections and all people. The north and south no longer divide on the old lines, but upon principles and policies; and in this fact surely every lover of the country can find cause for true felicitation. Let us rejoice in and cultivate this accord with any conception of our duty now. We have cherished the policy of non-interference with the affairs of foreign Governments, wisely inaugurated by Washington. Keeping ourselves free from entanglement either as allies or as enemies, we have maintained our independence and the settlement of their own domestic concerns. It will be our aim to pursue a firm and dignified foreign policy, which shall be just, impartial, ever watchful of our national honor and always insisting upon the enforcement of the lawful rights of American citizens anywhere. We want no wars of conquest; we must avoid the temptation of territorial aggression. War should never be entered upon until every agency of peace has failed; peace is preferable to war in almost every contingency.

Local Affairs.
This is the obligation I have reverently taken before the Lord most high. To keep it will be my single purpose, my constant prayer—and I shall continue to rely upon the forbearance and assistance of all the people in the discharge of my solemn responsibilities.

A CLOUDLESS SKY
Greeted Major McKinley Upon the Day that Makes Him President.

SENATOR CARTER CALLS STEWART
TO ORDER—THE ONLY SENATOR IN HIS SEAT AT THAT HOUR.

A Graphic Description of the Proceedings and Ceremonies in the Senate and of the Inauguration.

Washington, March 4.—At 8 a. m. (time to which recess was taken), sun was shining in cloudless sky, giving assurance of splendid weather for inauguration. Admittance to north wing of capital was obtained only through presentation at one of the outer doors of a card entitling bearer to entrance; and as those cards were restricted to newspaper men and to others whose business required their presence in the Senate wing, very few could avail themselves of that privilege. The Senate chamber had been completely metamorphosed during three hours of recess. Heavy, dark red morocco coverings of the seats had all been removed, and had been replaced by three or four times the same number of small ash chairs, some cane-bottomed, but most of them wood, placed closely together and filling all the angles of the room. Only inside of the front row of desks were some dozen large chairs, designed for the use of the dignitaries who were to take part in the ceremonies of the day.

Every spectator was excluded from the galleries, while the finishing touches were being given to the arrangements of the floor. The recess was extended if not by consent, at least by the non-appearance of any Senators from 8 to 9 a. m. At that time Senator Carter took the chair as presiding officer and called the Senate to order in the person of Senator Stewart, who was engaged in looking over the morning newspapers, and on whose motion the recess was extended till 9 a. m.

When this action was taken, the only other persons in the chamber besides these two Senators were the journal clerk, the chief clerk, Mr. Shuey, the official stenographer, the assistant doorkeepers, and a dozen young pages. When the Senate really convened, the only necessary business remaining undisposed of was the conference report on the deficiency bill, which had not yet been presented. No action had been taken, or was likely to be taken on the President's veto of the immigration bill. At 9 a. m. the chain was again taken by Carter.

One of the House clerks appeared with the sundry civil appropriation bill, signed by the Speaker and requiring the signature of the Vice-President. This was promptly obtained and the bill sent to the President for his action.

At 9:40 Mr. Hale presented the conference report on the general deficiency bill. It merely gave the amendments by number, on which agreement had been reached, and of those on which the conference committee had been unable to agree. The latter were more numerous than the former. The report was agreed to, but the usual request for further conference was not made. (This bill will fall to become a law.)
The gallery doors were not opened until 10 o'clock, and then the crowds who had been waiting with tickets of admission flowed in, and soon every seat was occupied, except the sections reserved for the diplomatic corps and for families of Senators. About this time Senator Carter vacated the chair and the Vice-President resumed it. After a little while, however, he yielded it to Little Hower, when a resolution was offered by Mr. Morrill and unanimously adopted, tendering to the Vice-President the thanks of the Senate for the dignified, impartial and courteous manner in which he had presided over the deliberations of the Senate. A resolution to the same effect was offered by Mr. Faulkner, thanking Mr. Frye as President-elect, and the terms used being "courteous, dignified and able."

At half past ten a message was received from the House stating that that body had agreed to the Senate amendments to the labor commission bill. Mr. Hoar offered an amendment, which was agreed to, for the appointment of a committee of two Senators to join a like committee on the part of the House, to wait on the President of the United States and inform him that both Houses, having concluded business of present session, were ready to adjourn unless he should desire some further communication to make. Senators Hoar and Brice were appointed on the part of the Senate.

At 11:45 o'clock Assistant Doorkeeper Stewart announced "Ambassadors of foreign countries." The Vice President Senators and spectators arose and remained standing while four ambassadors from Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy walked down the main aisle, made profound bows to the Vice President and took their seats adjoining those reserved for the President and the Vice President-elect. That was immediately followed by the announcement, "Ministers of foreign countries," and the same ceremony was observed. The ministers entered and took their seats behind the chairs reserved for the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the United States. Ambassadors and ministers were resplendent in their uniforms, sashes and decorations. Next to enter were Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States in black silk robes. They occupied chairs within the area in front of the Vice President's desk. They were attended by the Clerk of the Court who held a bound and gilt copy of the Bible in quarto size, on which the oath of office was to be administered to the new President.

Exactly on the left of Vice President Stevens, and members of the House were announced and the same ceremony was observed, as Speaker Reed and members in his train were taking their seats. In the right-hand section of the hall, Speaker Reed took his seat beside and to the left of Vice President Stevens. At 12:15 o'clock Mr. Hoar reported that the committee to wait on the President had performed that duty and had been requested by the President to extend his congratulations to Congress and the country, and that he had no further communication to make.

As soon as that report was made the Vice President-elect was announced, and all stood up while Mr. Hobart walked down the aisle to the Vice President's desk and took a chair reserved for him to the right of Vice President Stevens.

At 12:23 o'clock the President and President-elect were announced; and the vast assemblage stood while Mr. Cleveland and Mr. McKinley walked slowly up the main aisle and took seats reserved for them. Finally, all were seated, President Cleveland and President-elect McKinley on the two central chairs in front of the Vice President, with their backs to the clerk's desk and faces turned to the South. The Vice President then called upon the Vice President-elect to take the oath of office.

Garret A. Hobart stood up and, with uplifted hand, took the oath, administered by Vice President Stevens, and subscribed to it. Thereupon Mr. Hobart took the chair and Mr. Stevenson rose and delivered his farewell speech.

Ex-Vice-President Stevenson's Speech.

Senators: The hour has arrived which marks the close of the Fifteenth Congress and the termination of my official relation to this body. Before laying down the gavel for the last time, I may be pardoned for detaining you for a moment in the attempt to give expression of my gratitude for the uniform courtesy extended me during the eight years of my tenure of office. During the time it has been my good fortune to preside over your deliberations, my appreciation of the resolution of the Senate personal to myself can find no adequate expression in words. Intentionally I have at no time given offense, and I carry from this office the profound feeling of unkindness toward any senator—no memory of a grievance.

Chief among the favors political fortune has bestowed upon me, I count that of having been the associate, and of having known something of the friendship of the men with whom I have so long held official relation in this chamber. To have been the presiding officer of this august body is an honor of which even the most illustrious citizen might be proud. I am persuaded that no occupant of this chair during the one hundred and eight years of our constitutional history, ever entered upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to this office more deeply impressed with a sense of the responsibility imposed, or with a higher appreciation of the character and dignity of the great legislative assembly.

During the term just closing questions of deep import to political parties, and to the country, have here found earnest and at times passionate discussion. This chamber has indeed been the arena of great debate. The

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

A HANDSOME CHURCH

To be Erected by the Raleigh Presbyterians.

WORK IS TO COMMENCE AT ONCE

IT WILL BE A SPLENDID CHURCH EDIFICE.

Interesting Reminiscences—1833
Session of the General Assembly
Held in the Present Church—It is
the Oldest in Raleigh.

Ere many days, work will begin upon Raleigh's splendid new Presbyterian Church. The contractor, Mr. George W. Waring, of Columbia, S. C., is expected here today and excavations for the new building will begin at once.

The new edifice is to occupy the site of the present church, corner Morgan and Salisbury streets, on the southwest corner of the capital square.

It will be a thoroughly modern building, costing about \$25,000, and will have all the modern church appointments, including ladies' parlors, pastor's study and library, Sunday School rooms, infant class apartment, etc.

The material used in its construction will be North Carolina brick with brown stone and other ornamental trimmings. The church will be of a composite design, with ornamental slate roof. There will be two towers, the taller of which will be upwards of 100 feet high. This will be immediately on the corner of the building. There will be three entrances. The auditorium will be furnace heated. The seats will be of bent wood, modern design. A massive pipe organ will occupy a corner of the church adjoining the pulpit. There will be no galleries. The main assembly room will seat 600 people and the Sunday School department about 400. The arrangement will be such as the two can be thrown into one, giving a seating capacity of 1,000 people in cases of emergency.

The architect, who designed the building, is Mr. Charles E. Cassell, of Baltimore. Mr. Charles Pearson, of Raleigh, will be the supervising architect. Mr. Waring, the contractor, is the same gentleman who erected the administration building at Shaw University.

The Sunday School section of the church will be the first erected. This will be completed for occupancy before the old church will be torn down and work begun upon the main building. July first is the time set for this to be completed.

The old church, which must be torn down to give place to this new edifice, has quite an interesting history. It is the oldest house of worship in Raleigh and was erected in 1817. In 1833, when the State Capitol building was destroyed by fire, the General Assembly held its sessions in this church. The two branches alternated their sessions so that both Senate and House could use the same place of meeting.

For a number of years this was the only church building in the city. The first pastor was Rev. Dr. McPheeters, father of Mr. A. M. McPheeters, now a venerable and esteemed elder of the church.

The Presbyterian church now has a membership of 300, and there are 250 pupils in the Sunday School. The superintendent is Mr. W. H. Jackson, and under the able pastorate of Rev. Eugene Daniel, D. D., both church and Sunday School are rapidly growing.

The building committee, under whose direction the new church building is to be erected, is composed of the following gentlemen: Mr. Julius Lewis, President; Mr. George Allen, Secretary and Treasurer; Messrs. W. S. Primrose, J. M. Moore, C. R. Wharton, Dr. J. H. Crawford and Prof. D. H. Hill. The pastor, Dr. Daniel, is of course a member, ex officio. Every effort is being made to perfect arrangements for the continuous prosecution of the work until the whole building is completed, and it is confidently expected that the auditorium will be ready for occupancy by July of 1898.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Nicaragua Government Pleaded to Make a Contract with the United States.

Washington, March 3.—The President to-day sent to the Senate in response to a resolution of January 23d last, copies of the correspondence and official communications relating to the Nicaragua canal since 1887, with the government of Nicaragua or any Minister thereof, and between the government of the United States and its Ministers accredited to the government of Nicaragua. The correspondence is exceedingly voluminous, and covers a period from August 27th 1888, to January 22d, 1897, the correspondence under the last date being Mr. Olney's notice to Minister Rodriguez, of the Greater Republics, that he had forwarded to the Committee on Foreign Relations a translation of his protest against the passage of the Nicaraguan Canal bill.

The most important communication, perhaps, is a note from Minister Baker, to Mr. Olney, under date of February 3d, 1896, in which at a conference held with President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, that official is quoted as saying: "The government has taken the opinion of a commission of three of our ablest lawyers as to whether the canal company has forfeited its concession by reason of not having done any work in this country for many years, and after a most careful examination of the question in all its bearings, the commission came to the conclusion that the company had broken its contract with this government."

"But," added the President, "we will not throw any obstacle in the way of the company if it will, in good faith, try to raise the money and go along with the work. If, however, the company continues its inactivity, I hope the United States government will take up the work itself and put it through."

When Minister Baker observed that he understood that under the concession, the United States would not be permitted to do this, President Zelaya

replied: "That can be very easily arranged. Nicaragua, after six or seven years experience with the company, has come to the conclusion that only a great government can and will do the work, and will be pleased to make a contract with the United States to take control of it."

When asked if Nicaragua had at any time had an offer from a foreign company to take hold of the enterprise on condition that the existing contract be gotten rid of, President Zelaya said frankly that it had not. Minister Baker said he made these statements at the request of the President, so that his position might correctly be understood at Washington.

Chattanooga's Postmaster Resigns.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 3.—Thos. J. Dement, postmaster at Chattanooga, has forwarded his resignation to President Cleveland to take effect simultaneously with the stepping out of the old administration. The news leaked out to-night, and created a sensation in political circles. Serious charges were recently preferred against Col. Dement, and it was known among aspirants for his place that pressure had been brought to bear upon the President to induce him to appoint a Republican who had been a strong Reed partisan before the incoming administration assumed the reins of office, but this attempt miscarried. Numerous applicants for the place are now in Washington, armed with voluminous petitions.

Around the Lobby.

The ple hunters who are mixed up in the General Assembly are anxious for the session to cease so that they can get themselves away to Washington, and get their work in on the jobs that are said to be floating around the Capitol.

Hon. James H. Cathey, the able young representative from Swain county, has made a good record for a young man in the House of Representatives, and by his courteous and dignified manner, has won him many friends.

Col. Fred Aids, the veteran newspaper correspondent, has a nickname for nearly every member of the House. He has a host of friends among them, and has good jokes on many of them.

The sensational scene between two prominent members of the Senate Wednesday, created much talk, but yesterday mutual apologies were offered and accepted. Now, again, harmony prevails in this august body.

The resolution passed the first of the week requiring the door-keepers of the House to keep the aisles and lobbies cleared, is approved by the members who are now enabled to get down to active work.

The members of the General Assembly have now gotten down to business, and are making the wool fly, and the way they are getting through with the business before them is commendable to all.

Hon. Claudius Dockery, the handsome man from Richmond, as he is called by his lady friends, is an active worker in the House, and has introduced and had passed several important measures in the interest of the State.

The door-keeper of the House has not as yet responded to the resolution offered by Petree, of Stokes, compelling him to wear red pants, with green Irish lace trimmings.

The members are thinking about introducing a supplementary resolution to compel the enforcement of this resolution.

Hon. Starkey Hare, who has become famous since his adoption of the pet name "Rabbit," had a severe loss the other day, and he is now a sad, low-spirited legislator.

Dr. Charles D. McVey, of the State Normal School, was an interested visitor at the House yesterday, looking after the educational bill before the House.

Mr. L. A. Abernathy is a popular member, and has done much good work. He is a favorite with the House members.

Col. Lusk and Representative Caulder from Buncombe, are a dignified pair of members, their long parliamentary experience and strong knowledge of the best interests of the people make them conspicuous and prominent leaders in the House of Representatives. They believe the best interests of the people of North Carolina should be first with all members—as they see it.

President Alderman, of the State University, was an interested spectator of legislative proceedings yesterday.

Col. J. B. Freeman, that grand old member from Henderson, is one of the staunchest Republicans in the Legislature. He is a hard worker, and is doing much good for the people.

Major W. W. Rollins, from the Thirty-third Senatorial District, is the most popular member of the General Assembly.

His pleasant manner and able intelligence make him the advisor of a great many of the younger members.

There was quite a number of the members of the House "paired" with charming girls in the gallery yesterday. Well, it is but natural, we admire beauty ourselves and cannot blame these young men.

Representative J. C. Pinnix is a quiet unostentatious member, yet, in his able manner, gets through much important legislation.

J. Will Roberts, the member from Madison, has abandoned the new "valley shoes."

Col. John S. Cunningham, the able member from Person, is a gallant gentleman, and has many friends among the members of the House of Representatives. His natural courtesy and charming manner has won him many friends. He is an able politician, and looks after the interests of his constituents in a commendable manner.

Every body takes off their hat to that popular pair of colleagues from the First Senatorial district, Col. J. L. Whedbee and Col. John F. Newsom. They are a combination of thoroughbreds that cannot be lost.

Did you ever notice that we have a first-class body of legislators in the Assembly of 1897? They, as a rule, appear as a strong body of intelligent and superior gentlemen, well versed in parliamentary law, and anxious to make good records for themselves.

There is a popular song going the rounds of the Capitol, which is something like this:

"There's only one man in the world for me;

That is Bailey, from dear old Dixie."

Ask Bailey where this originated

Hon. E. A. Aiken, from Transylvania, is a member who has many friends who recognize in him an able and prominent Republican, who has bright possibilities before him.

Mr. Henry Miller, the popular private secretary of Col. A. B. Andrews, is one of the best-known visitors at the Capitol. His agreeable personality and friendliness of manner commend him to all who meet him.

BIG FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA

AN EXPLOSION IN A POWER HOUSE, FIRE THE SEQUENCE.

The Traction Company's Lines Burned Off, Impeding Electric Car Travel—Two Men Killed.

Philadelphia, March 3.—The powerhouse at Thirteenth and Mount Vernon streets, from which the Union Traction Company operated a half dozen of its lines of trolley cars, was destroyed by fire this evening. The loss is about \$50,000, principally on the valuable machinery in the building. The loss is covered by insurance. The powerhouse was a large brick structure, covering a third of a block, and contained eight dynamos and other valuable machinery.

About 6 o'clock this evening, some of the employees were swinging a big crane around that was in the building, and the iron chain hanging from the arm struck a generator. The blow smashed the generator, and a violent explosion followed. The breaking of the generator blew out every circuit and wrecked all the dynamos which were running.

Following the explosion, fire broke out and gutted the building and destroyed the eight dynamos or rendered them useless, and irretrievably damaged the other delicate machinery in the building. The dynamos were the property of the Westinghouse Electric Company. The Traction Company claimed that they were not working properly and had therefore never accepted them, and the Westinghouse Company are running them at their own expense, pending some decision in the matter. About half the loss, therefore, will fall upon the Westinghouse Company.

During the progress of the fire, August A. Binder and a well-dressed, good-looking young man were run over by a fire engine and killed. Both men were looking at the fire at the time they were run down. Several other persons were more or less injured by other accidents. The fire occurred at an hour at which thousands of people were returning home from work, and as the cars on the Fifteenth street were brought to a complete standstill, much inconvenience to the public resulted. The Traction Company, as speedily as possible, looped the wires rendered useless by the fire, to the lines of other power-houses, and made a shift to give as good a service as they could under the circumstances.

The destruction of the powerhouse will seriously cripple the surface transit facilities of the city for some time, as the Traction Company will be compelled to reduce the number of their cars on most of the streets until they can supply the power lost by the burning of the house at Mount Vernon street.

The Central at Charlotte.

All traveling men pronounce the Central Hotel at Charlotte the leading hotel of the State. Cuisine the finest and all the specialties of the season.

CHAS. F. BULLOCK,
Artistic Sign
Writer

Signs for Professional Men a Specialty.

HERE AM I!

Where are you? Where you going? Why I'm going to WEATHERS'

Stall No. 5 at the Market House, after a piece of

BEEF.

He keeps the best. Give him a call.

ROBT. PORTNER

Brewing Company's

BOCK BEER

Now on sale. Our greatest success. Superior Bavarian Beer. There are others, but you will know

PORTNER'S

By the Delicious Flavor, Foamy Body, Rich, Creamy, White Foam.

Thos. R. Jones, Raleigh, N. C.

First-Class Printing in all its Branches.

Book-Binding

IN ALL STYLES.

EDWARDS & BROUGHTON,

RALEIGH, N. C.

ESTABLISHED IN 1871.

The Largest and Best Equipped Printing and Binding Establishment in the State.

If you want QUICK WORK, and in first-class style, send us your order.

EDWARDS & BROUGHTON,

Printers and Binders,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Money to Loan

on Eight Years Time, secured by Mortgage on Real Estate. Monthly payment, savings investment stock for sale; also FULL PAID COTTON STOCK, with semi-annual cash dividends. Loans made promptly in any part of the State. Agents wanted. Address, Mechanics and Investors Union, 22 Pullen Building, Raleigh, N. C.

J. E. PHYSIOC & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS,

121 Fayetteville St., above Williams' Book Store, RALEIGH, N. C.

Wanted.

Every man and woman to write to the Capital City Marble and Granite Works for price list and designs. You can save fifteen per cent. of the money you would have to pay other dealers by being your own agent and buying monuments direct from me. All work guaranteed and freight prepaid to nearest station. Write for prices to E. T. MARKS, Manager, 105 W. Hargett St., Raleigh, N. C.

A. G. BAUER, Architect and Superintendent,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Architect of buildings of any description. Correspondence solicited

Old Clothing Made New.

D. W. C. HARRIS,
Steam Dyer and Pawn Broker.

We buy or loan money on Old Clothing, Watches, Pistols, Guns, Musical Instruments. Suits cleaned, dyed, and dyed \$1.50.

East Hargett Street, below Central Hotel, Raleigh, N. C.

Public Printing.

Under section three of chapter twenty of the Public Laws of the State of North Carolina for 1895, the Joint Committee on Printing and Binding of the General Assembly of North Carolina, advertise for thirty days from date for proposals for the public printing and binding for the State, for two years from and including the first day of July, 1897, to and including the 30th day of June, 1899.

Printed forms of proposals for printing and binding, showing the class of work to be contracted for, &c., will be furnished free of charge upon application to the chairman of the Printing Committee.

The Printing Committee reserve the right to reject all bids, if they believe it to be to the interest of the State so to do. This January 29th, 1897.

For the committee:

JOHN A. RAMSAY, Chairman, &c.

JAMES H. CATHEY, Secretary.

Do You Want Any Of These?

They are Specialties.

Pork and Beans with Tomato Sauce is something you haven't used.

Asparagus—Seal brand, and others.

Tomato Bouillon, in glass.

Evaporated California Fruit—the nicest line to be had.

Golden Gate Canned Goods. My stock is absolutely complete.

My own special importation of Java and Mocha Coffee in handsome package.

Welch's Grape Juice—something new—a non-alcoholic wine—for invalids.

The whole of The Tribune could be used to enumerate all the good things the store contains, for you know I am the leader in the grocery business.

THOMAS PESCU

Seed Potatoes

DIRECT FROM THE POTATO COUNTRY.

GENUINE EARLY ROSE, WHITE STAR.

Very low by the barrel. Be sure to get the best at prices not fancy, of

JONES & POWELL.

Pocahontas Steam Coal.

Comes from the Pocahontas Flat Top "Fields," where there are about forty operations. We have visited this "Field," and also the headquarters in Philadelphia, and arranged that only the best Coal in this "Field" be shipped to us, and all we are now receiving is of this kind. This means the

Best Steam Coal in America.

Those who want the best and want to save money in fuel and boilers should burn this. Those who have money to burn can do so more rapidly by burning other coals.

Weight and quality guaranteed by authority of the General Agents.

JONES & POWELL,

Miner's Agents,

RALEIGH, N. C.

School and College Text-Books

AT ONE-HALF PRICE.

All kinds of Books bought, sold and exchanged, especially School and Law Books.

We furnish them at prices lower than Northern houses, and in much less time.

Our's is the largest stock of Law and School Books, Stationery, School and General Office Supplies, and we occupy the largest and oldest book-store in the State.

N. C. Reports from \$1.50 each up, in odd volumes of complete sets.

Give us a trial order, and list your books for sale or exchange.

Southern Law Book Exchange,

M. M. SMITH, Manager,

A. Williams' old stand, 119 Fayetteville St

MURESCO

Is the name of a wall finish that is superior in every respect to Kalsomine, Alabastine and other preparations for walls.

It will go further and last longer, will not flake. Sold only by

Julius Lewis Hardware Co.

THE

American Bonding and Trust Co.

OF BALTIMORE CITY, BALTIMORE, MD.

WILL GO ON BONDS

OF SECOND AND THIRD CLASS

POSTMASTERS.

Will also give indemnity bonds to INDIVIDUAL BONDS-

MEN who are required by the government to go on the bonds

of FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

Bonds of bank officers, clerks, county and city officers, dis-

tillers, storekeepers and gaugers, contractors, administrators,

guardians, etc., furnished at reasonable rates.

For full information write to

R. B. RANEY,

General Agent for North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.

Or apply to local agents.

Do You Need?

Anything in Glass-

ware or Crockery?

If so the Lyon Racket Store is the place to buy it. They are selling all kind of Glassware and Crockery at a reduced price, and will continue to do so for the next twenty days to give all a chance to buy at the lowest price. Such thing of the same value never was offered by us or any house in the State. Below see prices:

Decorative Lamps \$1 98

Decorative Lamps 2 00

Decorative Lamps 98

Decorative Lamps 68

Decorative Night Lamps 34

Plain Glass Lamps 25

Plain Glass Lamps 22

Decorative Glass Water Sets 1 44

Decorative China Cake Plates 34

Decorative China Cake Plates 24

Glass Pitchers 24

Glass Pitchers 48

Wash Bowls and Pitchers 72

Wash Bowls and Pitchers 1 24

Wash Bowls and Pitchers 1 47

Wash Bowls and Pitchers 1 68

Cups and Saucers, per set 25

Cups and Saucers, per set 38

Cups and Saucers, per set 47

Cups and Saucers, per set 78

Dinner Plates 54

Dinner Plates 47

Dinner Plates 87

and various different kinds of Glassware and Crockery too numerous to mention. If you need anything of the kind it will pay you to come around and see us. We would be pleased to show you our stock, as it will convince you that we sell cheaper for cash than any other house in the State. Yours to please,

LYON RACKET STORE.

16 E. MARTIN ST., RALEIGH.

WE TELL YOU

Good News today, Our Line of

Crescent Bicycles

Are in, they are beautiful. The only Bicycle Factory that ever shipped a solid

Frame Load of 16 Cars of Bicycles from any factory

in one shipment. This shows their great popularity.

Men's Wheels \$50.00 to

OUR BANKING SYSTEM

Hampered and Hedged
About by Adverse
Laws, is

NEITHER NATIONAL NOR RATIONAL

SO SAYS MR. FISH, AN AUTHORITY
ON FINANCE.

He points out the Weakness of the
System and Suggests that the
Time for a Radical Change has
Come.

Baltimore, Md., March 3.—Mr. Stuyvesant Fish, President of the Illinois Central Railroad, and Vice-President of the Park National Bank of New York, one of the largest banks in the United States, has given the Manufacturers' Record of this week a comprehensive interview upon the need of better banking laws, and among other things says:

"The difficulties which solvent borrowers encounter in the smaller towns of the west and south, the great discrepancy between the rates of interest charged there, when loans are at all obtainable, and those prevailing at the same time in the money centres, taken with the sudden and tremendous variations in the rates for money in New York during the past eighteen months, demonstrate that our banking system is neither national nor rational."

"The laws governing National banks originally showed in their title that they were intended to provide a currency secured by a pledge of government bonds and were framed in order to force the other banks, which had both capital and credit, to support the Government's finances. As a measure this may have been wise and defensible, although it was cruel and unjust to the merchants to whom those banks owed a first duty. As a scheme of banking for a great and widely scattered commercial people these laws are unwise, in that they make no use of the element of credit, which necessarily is the basis of banking. The law requiring a national bank to lock up \$100,000 in government bonds in order to obtain the privilege of issuing \$50,000 of circulating notes, first diminishes the available fund of every small bank by one-quarter or more, and the notes of those operating under it, especially men new to the business, to favor loans by the banks against a pledge of securities rather than on legitimate paper given by the borrower to the seller in a commercial transaction and endorsed by the latter. Loans on hypothecation generally and naturally drift, through re-sale, into making the bank a speculator in commercial, manufacturing and agricultural enterprises, if not also in street car and other railroad corporations."

"That a bank must at all times keep in reserve a certain portion of the depositors money is, of course, necessary. But the provision of the law that part of the reserve may be deposited with other banks, in distant cities, often places the reserve out of the control of the bank when its needs are greatest. The law also creates congestion in the money centres. It also tends to leave the country banks at all times without sufficient cash to adequately care for the legitimate demands of their commercial depositors."

The further provision that when the reserve of a bank falls below the per cent named in the law the directors shall not make new loans or discounts, if strictly and invariably followed, would, in every crisis, lead to the bankruptcy of all of the banks commercial depositors and necessarily to that of the bank itself."

Figures are presented by Mr. Fish to show by the diminishing capital of New York banks that the business there had not been particularly attractive. He sketches a comparison of the banking system of the United States, England and France, in which were revealed the advantages of the latter two, and said:

"Why, then, this difference between our national banks and those of other countries? Chiefly because, after 34 years of experience, Congress still insists upon keeping on the national banks the bonds and fetters which it was thought necessary to put on entirely new and utterly untried institutions with small capital, at a time when the government's credit was none of the best and the financial outcome of the war was a complete failure."

Mr. Fish suggests as remedies for existing evils a law to establish a safe system of banking on credit and not on hypothecation, that the necessary cost of banking be made as small as possible consistent with safety, by establishing branch banks and amalgamating the vast number of small concerns with limited means and, therefore, limited and unknown credit, into large institutions, that banks be divided into two classes, those of deposit and discount only and those of deposit and discount and issue, that the latter be given the privilege of issuing circulating notes to the amount equal to its bond and other permanent investments, and that the former be relieved of the requirement of holding 10 per cent, or any other fixed per cent, of their deposits in cash."

"The interest," continued Mr. Fish, "which I have in one of the largest of the New York banks, much of whose business is with other national banks in every State in the Union, would include me, if other reasons were wanting, from advocating an unsafe or even a doubtful method of banking. What I have said, or may say, represents only my own individual opinions as a citizen, or rather representing varied interests in many States in the West and South. Concerning those opinions, or their expressions, I have had no manner of consultation or conference with my colleagues in the bank. Indeed, it is manifest that the changes above advocated are not in its interest except in so far as no evil can continue to happen to this country without affecting so large an institution; so also of the good to the whole country, which will surely follow the release of the national banks from the swaddling clothes in which Congress put them in 1863."

Mr. Fish notes the mighty changes that had occurred in the country since

the war as indicating the necessity for a change, and in conclusion said: "As far as the mere safe-keeping of the money of depositors, and the prompt payment on demand is concerned, the National Banking system has worked better than any system of which the country at large has had experience."

"As a system of banking for those engaged in commerce who base their operations on securing from their banks lines of discount commensurate with their average deposits, the system has failed whenever seriously tested."

"It failed in 1869—Black Friday; it failed in 1873; it failed in 1884, the Marine Bank and the Metropolitan Bank going under in New York; it failed again in 1890 on the Barings suspension in London; again in 1893, and again in 1896."

"I do not say that the National Banks, or any great number of them, failed, but I do say that the reliance of merchants on their banks failed them at each of these times, and that the fault lies in the provision of the National Bank act as now in force."

"The time for a change has come."

FILIBUSTERS LAUGH AT DETECTIVES.

Off for Cuba Despite the Government—Foil Their Would-be Captors.

New York, March 3.—It was definitely learned tonight that the steamer which took aboard a cargo of arms and ammunition off Barnegat was the Laura. The news that the expedition was off the New Jersey coast was brought to port by two Pinkerton detectives who were aboard the Philadelphia tug Protector. It was on their report that the Washington authorities ordered out the cutter Manhattan. These facts leaked out tonight, and in addition the statement is made that the filibusters on the Laura had lots of fun with the Pinkerton men. The Laura anchored ten miles east of Barnegat on Sunday evening. The tug Volunteer, with a schooner and a barge were transferring munitions of war to the steamship just as if Uncle Sam had nothing at all to say in the matter when the tug Protector, which had left the Quaker City with the two Pinkerton men on board, was in sight. There was much excitement on board of the Laura before the character of the tug was made out, but when that was made out the Cubans resumed work. The Protector steamed up and circled about the Laura two or three times, while her officers got the name of the craft that had brought out the arms and ammunition. In the meantime a hundred dark-visaged filibusters crowded the Laura's deck and taunted the detective with jeering remarks. The Laura was seven miles outside the three mile limit, and her men knew that the Pinkertons had no authority to arrest or board the vessel.

Sympathy for Corwine.

Newport, R. I., March 3.—The Police Department have just been notified of the arrest of Paymaster John Corwine, U. S. N., in Chicago, to-night.

Corwine has been wired, asking if he will come without a requisition to answer to a complaint against him brought by the First National Bank, the United States depository in this city.

Mrs. Corwine, meantime, is in Washington, pleading for her husband. She claims that the difficulty is due to a shortage of his pay-check on the United States ship Nipsic, on a Pacific cruise.

Corwine made no complaint upon the promise of the clerk to make up the shortage in instalments, but this finally failed. The Government officers appear to have known something about the case, which originated three years ago, but owing to the loss of the Nipsic at Samoa, her accounts have never been audited, and Corwine has been gradually making up the shortage, but the appearance of the Chief Inspector here this week drove him to a desperate act. There is much sympathy here for Corwine, who has been living quietly and making up as rapidly as possible.

Chief of Stamp Division Suspended.

Washington, D. C., March 3.—Postmaster General Wilson today suspended Chief of Stamp Division Muncie of the postoffice department on the charge of taking, without authority some sets of stamps which subsequently turned up in the possession of Hamilton J. Colman, a clerk in the general land office, who sold them in New York, and is now under bail in that city for the offense. It appearing that others in the department might bequeally implicated with Mr. Muncie, the postmaster general has directed a thorough investigation as to the practice which has prevailed for years past of giving out stamps from the department.

He further directed that a careful regulation be made for the custody of all specimen or other stamps necessarily kept by the department, and for precluding the possibility of their abstraction by any employees.

Renewal of R. & G. R. R. Loan.

Baltimore, Md., March 3.—Arrangements have been completed for the renewal of the 8 per cent. Raleigh & Gaston railroad loan, which falls due on January 1 next, on a 5 per cent. basis. The cancelled, is one of the few of its class now existing, and is the only one of the Seaboard Air Line system.

It was created in 1870 and amounts to \$1,600,000. To redeem these bonds and to make needed improvements a trust mortgage of \$1,500,000 from the Raleigh & Gaston railroad to the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore has been arranged for.

Railroad Wreck in Georgia.

Atlanta, Ga., March 3.—A special from Macon to the Constitution says: "A terrible wreck occurred on the Georgia Southern Railroad this morning at 3 o'clock near Cordele."

Freight train No. 18, three miles north of Cordele, parted, the second section running back. The first section reversed and went after it, when they collided.

Flagman Hugh C. Jordan, aged 36, was killed outright. Two tramps stealing a ride were mortally wounded. Allan Guthright, white, brakeman, lay broken. The train reached Macon at 10:20 p. m.

Off for the Inaugural.

Fort Monroe, Va., March 3.—Admiral Bunch has chartered the steamer Norfolk, upon which the band of the navy ship, some forty officers and about 600 blue jackets left for Washington to-night to participate in the inaugural parade. The army contingent, comprising the post band and four battalions of artillery, in command of Col. Hasbrouck, left by train at 9 p. m. over the Chesapeake & Ohio road.

MORE FREE ADVERTISING

FOR THE BRUISERS AND BLUFFERS AT CARSON CITY.

Talks With Fitzsimmons, Talks With Corbett; all Talk—Now "Play Ball"—Sports are Coming In.

Carson, Nev., March 3.—Dan Stuart ventured down to his office this morning. His face was pale and he walked like a man with his pockets full of eggs. Referee George Siler followed the massive Texan behind the counter, and the two chatted over their plans for half an hour.

"I'm glad to know that the big fellows are not quibbling over the rules," remarked Stuart. "I did not expect they would. There is no doubt in my mind that the men are anxious to meet and they won't permit any technicalities to stand between them. I felt a bit anxious cooped up there in the house, but it eases my mind to learn that everything is moving so nicely. So far as I am informed, all the pugilists are in excellent physical condition, and training quarters are not so hard to find after all. What surprised me most is the appearance of the Arena. That man Donohue is a wonder. He will be ready for us a week ahead of time."

"Yes; the tickets are going as fast as we could expect. I think we will have a swell attendance. Paupers and tin-horns don't travel in sleeping-cars, and you will see the longest string of Pullmans in Carson yard that ever came over the dump. I couldn't shut the women folks out. There is no law that would uphold me in denying them admission, and I had to give in and provide for them."

"I can assure you of one positive fact. Any body who attempts to create a disturbance inside that auditorium will be ejected without ceremony. We intend to preserve order about the ring, and we have just that kind of men engaged to do it. The aisles will be kept clear, and spectators will be shown their seats without any confusion."

"My doctor thinks it safe to allow me to leave for San Francisco now, and if I feel as well to-morrow as I do to-day I'll make the trip."

Chas. White and Billy Delaney have won Corbett over to their notion of outdoor work. When breakfast was cleared away this morning, Jim hunted up a couple of hand-weights and set out for a tramp around the hills, with his collar dog "Laddie" at his heels. He tripped about the sage brush like a school-boy, and soon distanced White and Delaney, who brought up the rear. After his jaunt Corbett was as cool as a roll of Carson butter, and pleaded for "just one game of hand-ball." His trainers would not hear of it, and he was seized and rubbed down, under protest.

Out of compliment to his wife and sister, Jim remained about the cottage all afternoon.

Fitzsimmons was in rare spirits to-day. "Have you heard that my wife is coming out?" he asked of every one who called.

"I guess Corbett isn't the only boulder in the hill. Wait till you see my man. How can I lose now with her beside me? She's worth an army of trainers. Let Corbett go ahead and practice all the new blows he likes, this fight will be mine."

"Did you know that I had promised my wife that I would retire after meeting Corbett?"

A dozen reporters were on the alert. "Yet, gentlemen," said Fitz, with a sigh, "this winds up Bobby, win or lose. I've decided to settle down, and although I feel able to keep up the pace for five years, yet I think my wife and baby are entitled to consideration first, and my time will be all theirs after that. March 15th, so far as prize-fighting is concerned, I do not intend to give up the show business, you know, but this is my last time up for battle."

CORWINE ARRESTED AT CHICAGO

Confesses to Being Responsible for the Amount of his Shortage.

Chicago, March 3.—John Corwine, the absconding paymaster of the United States Navy, who was stationed at Newport, R. I., was arrested here this morning from New York city.

Shortly before 3 o'clock Inspector Fitzpatrick received a message over the long distance telephone from H. O. Read, Chief of Police of Newport, that Corwine was in Chicago and that he would register at the Palmer House under the name of J. Reeves. Detectives were immediately sent to the hotel and arrested Corwine as he was writing his name in the register. Corwine made no effort to conceal his identity and readily confessed to all the charges made against him by the Navy Department. The police recovered \$2,950 in his possession.

Corwine decamped from Newport last Monday, after having cashed a check for \$5,000. An investigation of his accounts, it is alleged, revealed that he was between \$5,000 and \$6,000 short, exclusive of the amount of the check. Monday he was called upon to explain the deficit. Instead, however, Corwine went to the First National Bank, the government depository at Newport, and drew a check on the United National Bank of Boston for \$5,000, and an hour later he had left the city.

The police learned that he had purchased a ticket to New York and detectives were sent to search for him. He succeeded, however, in eluding arrest and today it was learned that he had come to Chicago. His wife lives in Brooklyn, and according to his own story he met her there and gave her \$2,000 of the money he had secured at the Newport bank. The remainder, lacking \$50, was found in his possession today.

While being questioned by Inspector Fitzpatrick he answered nearly all the questions put to him. He denied that he had spent any money in gambling or high living, but admitted that he was several thousand dollars short in his accounts. He said that while he had not used this money for himself he was responsible for it. He refused to say what was done with the cash.

Resulted in a Mistrial.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 3.—The suit of Beasley against Snodgrass in the Circuit Court for \$10,000 damages to-day, resulted in a mistrial.

This action is the last chapter in the assault made in December, 1895, by Chief Justice David L. Snodgrass upon Col. John R. Beasley, an attorney, in the law office of Congressman Brown. The Judge fired two shots from a pistol, one ball striking Beasley in the arm, permanently disabling it. The jury stood three for verdict and nine opposed.

Appeals for Church Support.

London, March 3.—A dispatch from Athens to the Central News says the Greek Metropolitan has telegraphed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, invoking the support of the Anglican church for the Greek cause.

Ordered to Duty at Mare Island.

Washington, D. C., March 3.—Secretary Herbert has ordered Capt. Henry Glass detached from command of the Texas and to duty as captain of the Mare Island navy yard March 31.

TERRIBLE HURRICANE IN ENGLAND.

Train Overturned by Wind—Pier Crushed by Heavy Seas.

London, March 3.—A terrific south-westerly gale is prevailing along the coast and in the interior of England. A number of vessels have been wrecked off Yarmouth and isolated cases of drowning are reported. Heavy seas have swept over the decks of the channel packets, all of which are greatly overdue in arriving at their destinations. The gales have been accompanied by heavy rains, and immense tracts of land in Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire are inundated.

Later, details of the damage done by the gale continue to come in, but owing to the general prostration of the wires they are still meagre. A train running between Evesham and Merthyr-Tydvil, Wales, was overturned by the force of the wind, but no loss of life is reported. Along the coast, and in the interior as well, miles upon miles of the telegraph poles have been broken off or literally torn out of the ground. Weymouth Harbor is filled with wreckage of all kinds and all manner of craft in the harbor is adrift. The extensive harbor works which were in course of construction at Hastings have been demolished and a great quantity of valuable machinery and material carried away. Scores of fishing boats have foundered off Lowestoft, but in some cases nobody was on board and in others the crews were rescued by hard work of the present life-savers.

The pier at Fremington has been crushed to pieces by the tremendous seas and a large number of wrecks are reported on the Devonshire coast. The gale is still raging with no indications of abatement of its fury.

Was it a Political Dirge?

Washington, March 3.—During the recess of the House, which ended at 11 o'clock, some fifty members, led by Representative Henderson, of Iowa, entertained the galleries by singing patriotic songs and popular airs. The singers grouped in front of the speaker's desk, and at the conclusion of each selection, they were loudly applauded.

"Down in Dixie," was greeted with cheers, and "Marching through Georgia" was cheered to the echo.

Prominent among the singers were members of the New York delegation, Messrs. Towne, of Minnesota, Shafrath, of Colorado; Howard, of Alabama, and Mercer, of Nebraska.

Fire at Spartanburg, S. C.

Columbia, S. C., March 3.—A special to the State from Spartanburg, S. C., says: The most disastrous fire since the burning of Converse college in 1891 occurred here early this morning. The great Spartanburg Machine Works was totally destroyed, not one dollar worth of machinery being saved. The blaze was discovered by the night watchman about 2 o'clock, but the building was almost consumed before the fire department arrived.

The machine works was one of the largest concerns of the up-country, and its destruction will be a heavy blow to Spartanburg. The loss is at least \$50,000, with only \$10,000 insurance.

Couldn't Find the Filibuster.

New York, March 3.—The revenue cutter Manhattan, which left New York last night, on orders from Washington for the purpose of overtaking a Cuban filibustering steamer which was reported to be off Barnegat, N. J., returned to port this evening after a fruitless search for the vessel. The Manhattan proceeded as far as Barnegat, but did not sight the suspicious steamer, which is supposed to be the Laura. The Manhattan while on the return trip blew out two of her boiler tubes and had to be towed to her pier. Nobody was hurt as a result of the accident.

Naval Movements.

Washington, D. C., March 3.—The flagship Philadelphia, with Admiral Beardslee aboard, has been ordered to leave San Diego, Cal., at once for San Jose, Guatemala, where the admiral, with his staff and the chief officers of the ship, will disembark and attend the opening of the Guatemalan International exposition, which occurs the 15th instant.

The cruiser Cincinnati has arrived at Genoa, where she will be docked and the Detroit is at Singapore on her way home from China.

A Minister Evicted.

New York, March 3.—The Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter, who for several months has resisted all attempts of the Baptist Mission Society and John D. Rockefeller to eject him from the parsonage at 152 Second Avenue, was put out by force this afternoon.

Dr. Potter was caught off his guard by the men who have been watching the house, and pulled out of the door, which was then locked against him.

An Old Firm Assigns.

New York, March 3.—David F. Butcher has been appointed receiver of William Schwarzeider & Company, manufacturers of bank and office furniture. The business was established in 1834 and incorporated in 1893 with a capital stock of \$250,000. Liabilities not yet known. The annual statement of January 31, 1896, showed assets \$450,000; liabilities \$170,000.

Joe Punched Tommy.

New York, March 3.—The twenty-round contest between Joe Walcott, of Boston, and Tommy West, of Chicago, at catchweight, which occurred in the arena of the Broadway Athletic Club to-night, resulted in a victory for West. Both men were on their feet at the conclusion of the twentieth round, but West had done the cleverest work, and the referee awarded him the bout.

Gold Democrats in Convention.

Grand Rapids, Mich., March 3.—The Gold Democratic party of Michigan, held a State Convention this afternoon and nominated the following ticket: Justice of the Supreme Court, Dan. F. Foote, of Saginaw; Regents of the University, Levi L. Barbour, Detroit, and Edwin F. Sweet, Grand Rapids. Resolutions reaffirming the Indianapolis platform were adopted.

Appeals for Church Support.

London, March 3.—A dispatch from Athens to the Central News says the Greek Metropolitan has telegraphed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, invoking the support of the Anglican church for the Greek cause.

Ordered to Duty at Mare Island.

Washington, D. C., March 3.—Secretary Herbert has ordered Capt. Henry Glass detached from command of the Texas and to duty as captain of the Mare Island navy yard March 31.

THE Commercial and Farmers Bank, RALEIGH, N. C.

Commenced Business September 30, 1891.

Statement of Condition December 31, 1896.

CAPITAL STOCK	\$100,000.00
SURPLUS FUND	16,000.00
NET UNDIVIDED PROFITS	8,708.47
DEPOSITS	330,033.23

No Interest Paid on Deposits. Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

OFFICERS: J. J. Thomas, Pres. B. S. Jerman, Cashier. A. H. Thompson, Vice Pres. H. W. Jackson, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS: J. J. Thomas, Ashley Horne, G. W. Watts, J. B. Hill, H. B. Battle, H. S. Duke, Thos. H. Briggs, A. F. Page, Fred. Phillips, H. A. London, A. A. Thompson, Jno. W. Scott, K. B. Roney, J. E. Shepherd.

The National Bank of Raleigh, RALEIGH, N. C.

Capital Paid In. \$225,000.
Surplus and Undivided Profits, 80,000.

Officers: Chas. H. Belvin, President. F. H. Briggs, Cashier. Chas. L. Johnson, Vice President.

Directors: Chas. H. Belvin, Thos. B. Crowder, Chas. E. Johnson, Julius Lewis, F. O. Moring, W. R. Tucker.

Depositors' Security and Protection.—(Section 5151, from United States Banking Laws.) "The shareholders of every national banking association shall be held individually responsible, equally and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such association, to the extent of the amount of their stock therein, at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares."

J. R. FERRALL & Co., Grocers,

222 FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

WE CARRY THE FINEST LINE OF

Staple and Fancy Groceries

TO BE FOUND IN THE STATE. NEW AND FRESH GOODS RECEIVED EVERY DAY.

TELEPHONE 88.

THEY ARE THE BEST AND MADE AT HOME.

Use no other.

ECLIPSE Ammoniated Guano.

STERLING High Grade Acid Phosphate.

Made at Caraleigh.

Caraleigh Phosphate and Fertilizer Works

RALEIGH, N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE

BY THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION:
Tribune Building, 122 Fayetteville Street.
TELEPHONE No. 265.SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One Year \$6.00
Six Months 3.00
Three Months 1.50
One Month50
Invariably Payable in Advance.

Communications and items of news intended for publication in The Tribune should not be addressed to individual members of the staff, but simply to THE TRIBUNE, and must be accompanied by the writer's name.

Advertising rates made known on application at the business office.

Entered at the post-office at Raleigh as second-class mail matter.

Washington headquarters, Tribune Bureau, corner Sixth and E streets. The TRIBUNE is on sale at Metropolitan Hotel news stand.

The Tribune Takes the Full Wire Service of the Southern Associated Press.

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1897.

JIM YOUNG got beautifully set down on in the House yesterday, and he deserved the crush.

We regret to announce that the Legislative Biographical (in connection with our regular edition) is delayed. It will not appear until Sunday morning. The cause is the delay of the cuts, and that is all there is in it.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESIDENT.

Yesterday was a glad day, not alone for Republicans, but many thousands of Democrats, who constitute the majority of the people of the United States, who by their votes elected Major Wm. McKinley President.

It was Inauguration day, and as our Southern Associated dispatch agency at Washington so graphically and minutely describes, we infer that it was an ideal day—a cloudless day, a day indicating bright omens and future glories that are to dawn and burst upon the American people in resplendent brightness.

A day that is to stand out in the history of our beloved country the brightest that has dawned upon it since the surrender of Cornwallis and that of the brave and gallant soldier, Gen. Lee.

A day that marks an especial epoch in the history of America that will circle the world with the tidings that the man, Major McKinley, a private soldier in the Union army, has risen to the exalted position of President of the United States, a position as proud and high as the world can offer to any man.

It was a day in which hearts beat fast and in unison with that of the man who stood before that vast crowd and spoke the ringing words of cheer and hope to the great masses of the people of America.

A day that witnessed the exit of the representative of Democracy—an event peculiar in the history of American politics—a man who had been heralded throughout the country as a Democratic Moses that was to lead his people into power and perpetuate its principles for, perhaps, generations, who has proven not recant to the trust imposed, but a failure, because of the principles represented and the failure of the measures enacted to bring the relief to the people so glibly promised.

This man, Grover Cleveland, fought a battle few Presidents have been called upon to fight. He failed to work in harmony with the leaders of his party, and as a party leader lost control of his party. He made his fight upon a principle that does him honor, in so far as he was in accord with the business interests of the country; but while there is that redeeming feature in his presidential career, there are those things done and forced upon the people that have brought about a depression and a calamity upon the people that cannot be overlooked, forgotten or forgiven.

This day that dawns promises a revision; promises a relief; promises to bring order out of chaos; promises to the American workmen and the great masses of the people prosperity—prosperity in that the great industries of the country will be product-

ive and in a thriving condition in the near future.

It is a day that thrills the hearts of American people with hope.

When we say that mothers all over this beautiful land, that for years have toiled, struggled, starved for bread for their little ones, draw a long breath of happy relief, we are not exaggerating. We have knowledge of that class of people; we know them. In years gone by we were in touch with them, know their wants and needs, and know the stress and strain they have experienced the past two years, and we do not hesitate to say there is rejoicing in many, many thousand homes this morning because of the inauguration of Major McKinley, the People's President.

IT'S PRESIDENT MCKINLEY NOW.

We present our readers this morning with the full text of President McKinley's Inaugural Address, delivered yesterday. Every word is characteristic of the man, whose life and character are familiar to every American. He has said what was expected of him to say, and he said it in that forceful manner that has made it ring around the world.

Brave McKinley—brave in war and courageous in times of peace. A leader everywhere, always to the front and equal to every point of attack.

President McKinley is a man of more reserve force than we think he is given credit for, and we confidently believe he will prove equal to every emergency that will arise during his administration.

He is so purely American that it will be scarcely possible for him to err where Americanism is involved. His twenty years of public life have made him familiar with men alive and dead and of measures that have ruled our country.

He is no novice. He is a true and tried statesman, without a blot or blemish on all his great career. He is politician enough to make him a typical Republican, whom we and all true, loyal Republicans love and honor.

This is the man who now occupies the seat so many great and good men have filled, who represented the American people.

The burden Major McKinley has shouldered is a heavy one, but with that grand old man, John Sherman, by his side, as well as the other ministers that will surround him, there will be no danger but that the good ship will sail through the troubled waters gallantly and land in safe harbors in her four years' voyage.

All hail, Major McKinley as President of the United States!

Good bye, Grover Cleveland.

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT.

The placing of \$50,000,000 3 1/2 per cent. guaranteed bonds by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company with the Speyer syndicate, for the purpose of refunding its outstanding 7 per cent. issue, had a most favorable influence on the market for securities today.

This appeared in the market report from New York yesterday morning. The effect of the transaction was to advance stocks from \$2 to \$3 a share.

When the directors of the North Carolina Railroad Company rented their property on a capital stock of \$1,000,000, at 7 per cent. per annum, they fixed the value of their property at \$8,000,000, according to the commercial standard acted upon by the best financiers in the world.

This ought to be plain enough to anybody who desires to protect the interest of the State in the North Carolina Railroad.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

Senator Rollins never forgets his party or loses his patriotism, and as an evidence that this is the fact, he rose in his seat yesterday and offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

It has been the time-honored custom for the Senator from Buncombe every four years to rise in his seat and move that the Senate adjourn in honor of the change of the administration from one party to another, and I now move, Mr. President, that the Senate do now adjourn for the space of one minute in honor of this government passing from the hands of the Democratic party into the hands of that noble and pure statesman, Wm. McKinley.

A CLOUDLESS SKY

(Continued from First Page.)

record of four years of parliamentary struggles, of masterful debates, of important legislation, is closed, and passes now to the domain of history.

I think I can truly say, in the words of a distinguished predecessor: "In the discharge of my official duties I have known no cause, no party, no friend." It has been my earnest endeavor justly to interpret and faithfully to execute the will of the Senate. At times the temptation may be strong to compass partisan ends by a disregard or a perversion of the rules. Yet, I think it safe to say the result, however salutary, will be dearly purchased by a departure from the methods prescribed by the Senate for its own guidance. A single instance, as indicated, might prove the forerunner of untold evils.

"Twill be recorded for a precedent, and many an error, by the same example, will rush into the state. It must not be forgotten that the rules governing this body are founded deep in human experience, they are the result of centuries of tireless effort in legislative halls, to conserve, to render stable and secure, the rights and liberties which have been achieved by conflict. By its rules the Senate wisely finds the limit to its own power. Of those who clamor against the Senate and its methods of procedure, it may be truly said: "They know not this." In this chamber alone are preserved, without restraint, two essentials of wise legislation and a good government—the right of amendment and of debate. Great evils often result from hasty legislation—rarely from the delay which follows full discussion and deliberation. In my humble judgment the historic Senate, preserving the unrestricted right of amendment and of debate, maintaining intact the time-honored parliamentary methods and amenities which unfailingly secure action after deliberation, possesses in our scheme of government a value which cannot be measured by words.

The Senate is a perpetual body. In the hands of an eminent Senator now present: "The men who framed the constitution had studied thoroughly all former attempts at republican government. History was strewn with the wrecks of unsuccessful democracies. Sometimes the usurpation of executive power, sometimes the fickleness and unbridled license of the people, sometimes the brought popular governments to destruction. To guard against these dangers, they placed their chief hope in the Senate. The Senate, which was ignored in 1879, at the inauguration of the government, abides, and will continue to abide, one and the same body, until the republic itself shall be overthrown, or the shall be no more."

Twenty-four senators who have occupied seats in this chamber during my term of office are no longer members of this body. Five of that number—Stanford, Colquitt, Vance, Stockbridge and Wilson—"shattered with the contentions of the great struggle," full of years, they have passed from earthly scenes. The fall of the gavel will conclude the long and honorable terms of service of other senators, who will be borne in kind remembrance by their associates who remain.

I would do violence to my feelings if I failed to express my thanks to the officers of this body for the fidelity with which they have discharged their important duties, and for the timely assistance and unfailing courtesy of which I have been the recipient.

For the able and distinguished gentlemen who succeed to the positions of office, I earnestly invoke the same cooperation and courtesy you have so generously accorded me.

Senators, my parting words have been spoken, and I now discharge my last official duty, that of declaring the Senate adjourned without day.

When Mr. Stevenson concluded his speech he took the seat which succeeded Vice President Hobart took the gavel and announced prayer by the chaplain. The audience rose and remained in that attitude of reverence while the blind chaplain of the Senate, Mr. Milburn, opened the 55th Congress with prayer.

When Vice President Hobart made his opening speech.

VICE-PRESIDENT HOBART'S SPEECH.

Senators: To have been elected to preside over the United States Senate is a distinction which any citizen would prize, and the manifestation of confidence which it implies, is an honor which I sincerely appreciate.

My gratitude and loyalty to the people of the country, to whom I owe this honor and my duty to you, as well, I desire to express in a few words. I am called upon to conduct your deliberations, and I am not perhaps your choice in point of either merit or fitness.

It will be my constant effort to aid you, so far as I may, in all reasonable expedition of the business of the Senate, and I may be permitted to express the hope of the country. All the interests of good government and the advancement toward a higher and better condition of things call for prompt and positive legislation at your hands.

To obstruct the regular course of wise and prudent legislative action after the manner of true senatorial courtesy, conducive to the welfare of the people, nor in compliance with their just expectations.

While assisting in the settlement of the grave questions which devolve upon the Senate of the United States, it will be my endeavor to guide its deliberations that its wisdom may be made fruitful in works, whilst at the same time exercising such fairness and impartiality with the rules of the Senate as shall deserve, at least, your good opinion for the sincerity of my effort.

Unfamiliar with your rules and manner of procedure, I can only promise that I will bring all the ability I possess to the faithful discharge of every duty as it may devolve upon me, relying always on your suggestions, your advice and your cooperation. I should feel unequal to the task did I not trust fully to anticipate that indulgent aid and consideration which you have at-

all times given to my predecessors, and without which I could not hope to acquire myself to your satisfaction or with any degree of personal credit.

It shall be my highest aim to justify the confidence the people have reposed in me by discharging my duties in such a manner as to lighten your labor, and to secure your appreciation of my honest effort to administer your rules with the single to the public good, and to promote the pleasant and efficient transaction of the public business.

I trust that our official and personal relations may be alike agreeable; that the friendships we may form here may be genuine and lasting, and that the work of the Senate may be hastened to the peace and honor of the country and the prosperity and happiness of all the people.

When President Cleveland's proclamation convening the Senate in session for the 4th of March was read; and the Vice President called upon the newly elected Senators to come forward and be sworn. Mr. Morrill, on account of his age and long service, of being the first and alone at the clerk's desk, the oath being administered by Vice President Hobart.

All the newly elected Senators who were present, as well as the old ones, were then sworn in batches of half a dozen at a time and subscribed the oath of office. The new Senators are fifteen in number, and old Senators re-elected twelve.

The ceremony came to a close at five minutes after one, when the order of exit and the procession to the inaugural platform was put in the following order: Marshal of the District of Columbia and marshal of the Supreme Court; Chief Justice, associate Justices, clerks and reporter of the Supreme Court; Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate; Committee of Arrangements; President-elect, Vice President and members of the Senate and ex-Senators; members of the House of Representatives; members-elect and officers; ambassadors to the United States; ministers plenipotentiary; Governors of States; heads of departments; Major General, command of the army; admiral of the navy, and officers of the army and navy who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress.

All other persons who had been admitted to the floor of the Senate chamber, followed by those who had been admitted to the galleries, and at 12 o'clock when the floor of the Senate chamber was once more deserted, and then the spectators in the galleries were permitted to join in the procession.

At 12:45 o'clock the first occupants of the stand marched out of the capitol doors and took their seats representatives of the press.

Five minutes later the first of the Presidential party started down the steps from the bronze doors: Mrs. McKinley, chairman in the lead, escorted by C. J. Bell, chairman of the Inaugural Committee, and Mr. J. A. Johnson, President McKinley's secretary.

Following them came Mr. and Mrs. Barber and Abner McKinley, with his venerable mother on his arm, and other members of the party, which accompanied the President from Canton. Mr. M. O. Johnson, Secretary of the National Republican Committee, with friends, was also in the party.

Ladies of the families of the Justices of the Supreme Court, headed by Mrs. Fuller, and a number of the wives of Senators were also in the party.

For Mrs. McKinley a large cushioned chair was provided. She walked slowly, but bore herself bravely, and as she came down the long aisle of the platform the crowd cheered wildly.

The party was headed in the march by Captain Charles King, U. S. A., a veteran of the Civil War, and First Lieutenant Shattuck, of the First artillery, who had charge under the direction of the Senate Committee of Arrangements, for seating people on the stand. Captain King wore the full uniform of his rank in cavalry to which arm of service he belonged. Captain King is adjutant general of the State of Wisconsin. As soon as the party was seated the musically-inclined portion of the crowd sang a verse of "America."

At 1:10 o'clock a ringing shout announced the approach from the Senate of the official Presidential party. It was headed by Marshal Wilson, of the District of Columbia, followed by the members of the Supreme Court of the United States, headed by Chief Justice Fuller, then the members of the Senate, headed by Vice President Hobart, and the members of the committee of Arrangements, Senators Sherman, Elkins and Mitchell of Wisconsin, and President-elect McKinley. The former wore his hat and a concession to the necessity—self against rheumatism which came near preventing him from appearing at all. They took their seats on the platform. Following these other occupants of the Senate, headed by Vice President Stevenson and Senators, reached the platform. While this was being done the crowd enjoyed the spectacle by singing "America," and themselves for McKinley, Cleveland and Sherman.

The first feature of the ceremonial was the administration of the oath of office. The Bible upon which the President took the oath of office was radically different from any previously used. Heretofore the book has been of style known as "Pocket Bible." But today the Bible was an immense affair, a large family Bible, weighing fully twenty pounds. It was a magnificent specimen, bound in flexible covers of black seal. In one of the lids was inserted a silver plate inscribed:

President of the United States, INAUGURATED MARCH 4, 1897.

Clerk McKinley, of the Supreme Court, whose duty it was to convey the Bible to the stand, was "the observed of all observers," as he bore the huge volume from the Supreme Court to the platform. The Bible was spared for the platform. The Bible was spared for the platform. The Bible was spared for the platform.

It was conveyed to the capitol in a handsome satin-lined oak casket, with brass trimmings, the whole package weighing about fifty pounds. It is the intention of the Bishops to formally present the Bible to President McKinley.

The tumult was so great that the ceremony was a mere pantomime, voices of the Chief Justice and the President being wholly inaudible to those within a few feet of him. When there was a great cheer when it subsided the crush and tumult of the rest, moving crowd were so great that it was still impossible to hear a word. Cries of "police!" were the only cries that could be recognized in the confusion. In the midst of all the confusion, President McKinley read his address, standing with his head, while his predecessor at his right, with beaver tile on his head, gave his attention, not so much to what was being said as to the noise and tumult about him. The situation was somewhat relieved by some of the crowd moving away and giving more room to those near the speaker.

The platform from which Mr. McKinley delivered his inaugural address extended along the east front of the capitol from the north end of the Senate chamber to the south end of the building. It was to the center of the capitol projected outward a distance of fifty feet and so carefully was the space economized that it could easily seat 1,800 persons. Near its extreme right was a raised dais inclosed with a railing covered with red and blue bunting. It was here that Mr. McKinley stood when he addressed his audience. The outer surface of the platform was hidden under a profusion of national flags, artistically draped, while directly in front of the presidential stand was a mammoth national shield. For a considerable distance in Mr. McKinley's rear the open space was filled with chairs reserved for distinguished guests. Here was seated Mark Hanna, Sherman's successor in the Senate and Mr. McKinley's friend and manager. Here was also the new Vice President, Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey, a fine type of the American business man. To their right and immediately behind the President sat Chief Justice Fuller in his stately robe of office, to whom was delegated the constitutional privilege of administering the oath to the President-elect. In his immediate vicinity sat a group of men distinguished in the political and judicial world. To their left and wearing the brilliant court uniforms, which added a pleasing light of color to the scene in the Senate a few minutes previously, sat the members of the diplomatic corps, their secretaries and attaches, and the women of the families, the latter beautifully gowned. To them the occasion was one of more than ordinary interest. The strained relations between the United States and Spain growing out of the rebellion in Cuba made Mr. McKinley's utterances on the subject of our foreign relations of especial significance. Naturally the most interested member of the corps was the Spanish minister, M. Dupuy Deloye. Other occupants of the platform were representatives of several sovereign states, prominent among the number being Grout of Vermont, Bushnell of Ohio, Cheney of New Hampshire, Lowndes of Maryland, and Griggs of New Jersey.

The military branch of the government was represented in the major general commanding the army and the senior rear admiral of the navy, each surrounded by a brilliant staff.

All the members of the new cabinet were present excepting Mr. Long of Massachusetts, who has been assigned to the foreign portfolio.

When Mr. McKinley arose to speak he faced an audience that filled the capitol from B street to the south to B street on the north and stretched eastward like a human torrent, until it broke against the white walls of the beautiful congressional building in the rear. It was a typical American crowd, good-humored, as American crowds usually are, and it waited patiently in the front ranks of the morning for a sight of the face and figure of the President, which have been carried in lithographs and newspaper cartoons to the remotest corners of the land.

Mr. McKinley read his speech from manuscript. His hat rested by his side, his head was thrown back as is usual of him when speaking earnestly, and his fine face, smooth shaved and intelligent, stood out with silhouette distinctness against the background formed by the massive capitol building. He was dressed in dark colors and wore the badge presented to him yesterday by Postmaster General Wilson at the request of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon, the fraternal organization of which the President is a member. The nation's attention of the order at St. Louis in December last provided for the purchase and presentation of the badge, and it is probably the handsomest and most costly badge possessed by any member of the order.

Toward the close of the reading of the address the commotion in the crowd stilled, and Mr. McKinley's clear ringing voice, which has lost none of its resonant quality since he was last in Washington, penetrated to a great distance from where he stood. His patriotic declaration that the institutions of the country must be preserved and the law of the land everywhere recognized and obeyed, evoked loud cheering, and the colored people in the crowd tumultuously applauded the sentiment that lynchings must cease; that courts, not mobs, enforce the extreme penalty of the law. The sentiment that civil service reform must go on, evoked loud applause; but the most enthusiastic applause was given to the assertion that in our foreign policy the rights of the most virtuous of American citizens would be insisted upon. Equal almost was the pleasure expressed at the announcement that he would convene congress in special session on Monday, the 15th of March, only ten days distant.

At the close of his address President McKinley was congratulated by ex-Vice President Stevenson, Hon. Galusha A. Grou, the venerable ex-speaker of the House of Representatives and others.

The new President and the ex-President left the stand and were conducted to the room of the Senate committee on naval affairs, where a luncheon was spread for them and their immediate attendants. This unexpected change in the program was made so that there would be no delay in the programme at the reviewing stand opposite the White House. Accompanying the distinguished guests were the general in command of the army, the ranking admiral of the navy and their aides, Gen. Porter and Russel B. Harrison, and the committee on arrangements, consisting of Senators Sherman, Elkins and Mitchell of Wisconsin. Mr. McKinley ate a corn beef sandwich, a roll, a bite of salad and a cup of coffee. This lunch took up half an hour, and the party entered carriages and the procession started on its way up Pennsylvania avenue. The new President came from the committee room arm-in-arm with the ex-President, Mr. McKinley, and Senator Sherman each smoking a cigar. The President and Mr. Cleveland took the seats assigned them and the procession began to move up the avenue.

The absence of Secretary Olney from the group of cabinet officers who received the President-elect before starting for the capitol this morning, was much noticed and gave rise to a rumor that the last moment a break in the Cleveland and his Secretary of State had taken place. This rumor, which could not be verified, represented that Mr. Olney had demanded Consul General Lee's recall from Havana and that the President had declined to accede to the Secretary's wish.

DECEYED AND ROBBED

IMPERSONATED A POLICEMAN AND DEMANDED \$5.00.

United States Monitor Puritan at Wilmington on her way to New York-Sutton-Jor Mayor.

Special to The Tribune.

Wilmington, N. C., March 4.—Wm. Bell deceived W. A. McQuillan into an alley near Burr & Bailey's foundry at 11:30 a. m. today, and Julius Croachman, a confederate, impersonating a policeman, pulled a pistol and forced McQuillan to deliver \$5. Croachman was arrested. Bell has not yet been found. All the parties are negroes. Bell and Croachman are wanted in Darlington, S. C., for other crimes. An officer from that place is now in the city.

The United States monitor Puritan, on her way to New York from Charleston, put in at Southport this afternoon, owing to heavy northwesterly gales.

The latest information indicates that Sutton will be the next mayor. Governor Russell will have seven votes in the board of aldermen, unless the First and Fifth wards, negro wards, elect anti-Russell men. Two anti-Russell men control votes in said wards.

H. W. P.

The Governor's Wrath.

From the Sampson Democrat.

Inasmuch as a majority of the Senate could not be forced by Governor Russell, who is acting in the roll of a dictator, to support the radical anti-lease bill passed by the House, His Excellency is wroth.

In speaking about appointments to the different positions with representatives of the bolting Populists, Governor Russell, when the name of a man from Anson county was mentioned, said:

"Has this man any connection with that man Odum, the Senator from Anson? I want it understood now that I would go into the penitentiary and pick out the worst criminal there, issue him a pardon, and then appoint him on the Board of Penitentiary Directors before I would appoint that scoundrel Odum to anything."

"And before I will appoint an Anson county Populist to any position you must bring me a certificate from him certifying that he does not respect or even speak to this dirty scoundrel."

This overflow of lava from the executive volcano is enough to inspire resentment on the part of Senator Odum, if he is a man of grit. Coming from the border of South Carolina and the neighborhood of the late Bogan Cash, Odum can scarcely be expected to take such medicine. If he is a man of personal courage, he will temporarily close at least one of the Governor's big eyes. If he cannot see his way clear to do this alone, he and Representative Howe of New Hanover should form an alliance and demand apologies. If these be not made, the alliance should then proceed to help itself to satisfaction.

When both sides of the matter are considered, Senator Odum could hardly be more blamed for changing his mind and voting against the Governor's pet bill than the Governor can for attempting to bribe Senator Hyatt to vote for it by offering him the appointment as Secretary to the Board of Agriculture. It is a row between the pot and the kettle. What the outcome will be can make very little difference with the people.

AN OPEN LETTER

From W. R. Henry that Rings as Clear as a Bell.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 4.

Editor Evening News,

Charlotte, N. C.

No one is infallible. Noticing the editorial in last Sunday's issue of the Charlotte Observer, I mistook the bray of a jackass for the roar of a lion. I was deceived by the fog of political hate raised by my political enemies into mistaking a mud bank for a battleship. I did not know that the eagle had flown to Mexico and left a tom-tit in his nest. I am to blame for not recognizing the hiss of a serpent.

I thought Joe Caldwell wrote that editorial, and knowing that he was considered a gentleman and a man of honor, and that his words might have weight with those ignorant of the facts, I condescended to notice the editorial, and though by journalistic rules Mr. Caldwell is responsible for what appears in his editorial columns, I voluntarily withdrew the language which I applied to him, but will let it rest as a brand upon the man who wrote the editorial.

I cannot afford to drag Mr. Caldwell's hirelings who attack me out of obscurity by noticing them in a newspaper controversy, or in any way in public print. When they cross the legal line which I have marked out, I will know it, and I will then have the law applied to them as I would a common criminal.

W. R. HENRY.

TIME HONOR

Quadrenni

of the S

Bun

REVENUE BILL C

TRUSTEES OF

Substitute for

Bill Introduc

a Special Con

Five.

At the opening

day morning Re

the devotion

Mr. Ashburn in

resolution, whic

calendar.

Whereas, by t

day ruler of the

the 4th day

ed into the high

President of th

American fam

tion all our peo

of prosperity, a

and blessings th

with peace and

it

Resolved by t

Carolina, the Ho

concurring, Tha

seniorly adjourn

of William McK

United States

Resolved, That

the secretary of

Executive Man

trict of Columbi

The following

To improve the

country.

To amend the

to provide t

creek, Davie co

To establish ge

Hill district.

To amend cha

regard to work

roads.

The following

To authorize

a special tax

To regulate th

ers in banks.

To authorize

Raleigh to issue

To establish a

ville.

To authorize

special tax

The following

third readings:

For the relief

To require off

roads to take a

To regulate

waters of Brum

To authorize

shon to Mrs. Sa

The following

For the relief

Southern Pine

To repeal sec

TIME HONORED CUSTOM

Quadrennial Resolution
of the Senator from
Buncombe.

REVENUE BILL CONSIDERED IN SENATE

TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY
ELECTED.

Substitute for the Election Law
Bill Introduced and Referred to
a Special Committee Consisting of
Five.

At the opening of the Senate yesterday morning Rev. P. D. Gold conducted the devotional exercises.

Mr. Ashburn introduced the following resolution, which was placed on the calendar.

Whereas, by the will of the Omnipotent Ruler of the universe there is this day, the 4th day of March, 1887, inducted into the high and exalted office of President of the United States, of America a man from whose administration all our people hope for a renewal of prosperity, a more brotherhood, a wise conduct of international affairs, and blessings that will fill our country with peace and content; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of North Carolina, the House of Representatives concurring, That when the General Assembly adjourn today it do so in honor of William McKinley, President of the United States.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolution be transmitted by the secretary of state to the President, Executive Mansion, Washington, District of Columbia.

The following passed third reading:
To improve the public roads of Anson county.

To amend the charter of Lenoirville, to provide for draining Carter's creek, Davie county.

To establish graded schools in Chapel Hill district.

To amend chapter 355, laws of 1887, in regard to working convicts on public roads.

The following passed second reading:
To authorize Forsyth county to levy a special tax.

To regulate the liability of stockholders in banks.

To authorize the school committee of Raleigh to issue bonds.

To establish graded schools in Hayesville.

To authorize Iredell county to levy a special tax.

The following passed second and third readings:
For the relief of C. M. Pace.

To require officers of banks and railroads to take an official oath.

To regulate taking claims from the waters of Brunswick county.

To authorize the payment of a pension to Mrs. Sarah A. Knox.

The following passed third reading:
For the relief of consumptives at Southern Pines.

To repeal section 2, chapter 541, laws of 1891.

To prohibit the publication and circulation of obscene books.

Bill to provide for working the public roads of Bladen county by taxation was tabled.

At the hour of 11 the Senate went into committee of the whole to consider the revenue act, with the lieutenant governor in the chair. The bill was taken up by the sections.

At 12 o'clock the committee rose, without having completed consideration of the bill.

Mr. Rollins introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

"It has been the time honored custom for the senator from Buncombe every four years to rise in his seat and move that the Senate adjourn in honor of the change of administration from one party to another; and I now move, Mr. President, that the Senate do now adjourn for the space of one minute in honor of this government passing from the hands of the Democratic party into the hands of that noble and pure statesman, William McKinley."

The Senate thereupon adjourned for one minute and when it reassembled proceeded to the election of trustees of the University, with the following result:

H. L. Grant, of Wayne, vice W. S. Black.

E. H. Meadows, of Craven, vice C. M. Cook.

W. W. Clark, of Craven, vice J. M. Thomas.

G. F. Butler, of Sampson, vice P. H. Norris.

C. T. Bailey, of Wake, vice Cyrus Thompson.

T. B. Keogh, of Guilford, vice J. M. Thomas.

J. W. Whittsett, of Guilford, vice Marsden Bellamy.

S. S. Cunningham, vice J. A. McIver.

A. M. Seales, vice H. C. Jones.

Claudio Dockery, vice R. W. Scott.

W. H. Chadbourne, vice D. L. Russell.

J. S. Schulken, vice M. E. Carter.

Warren G. Elliott, vice S. M. Finger.

J. A. Ramsey, vice T. H. Pritchard.

S. P. Graves, vice P. T. Murphy.

B. F. Dixon, vice N. J. Jones.

C. L. McNamee, vice W. N. Mebane.

W. W. Rollins, vice S. McD. Tate.

The following were elected to succeed themselves: R. A. Doughton, V. S. Lusk, D. A. White, R. T. Gray, W. J. Peole, W. C. Finkler, F. S. Spruill, W. B. Borden, P. D. Gold.

The Senate again resolved itself into committee of the whole and proceeded with the consideration of the revenue bill. No changes were made until the amendment was reached, when an amendment was adopted striking out the tax on billiard tables kept for private use. In section 18 an amendment was adopted requiring keepers of toll gates and ferries to make their returns of receipts on oath. Section 23 was amended by requiring a license tax of fifty dollars in towns of more than 1,500 population, and twenty-five dollars in smaller communities, on druggists who sell spirituous, vinous or malt liquors. Mr. Grant of the joint committee on election law introduced a bill to amend the election law, which he explained was a substitute for the bill previously reported by the committee. He moved

its reference to a special committee to be appointed by the chair. The motion prevailed and the chair appointed Messrs. Grant, Maultsby, McCaskey, Butler and Justice.

A recess was taken until four o'clock at which hour the Senate reassembled and proceeded, after resolving itself into committee of the whole, to consider the revenue act. Section 30 was amended so as to make the license tax on fire and accident insurance companies \$200, and on life insurance companies \$250.

Section 34 was amended to prohibit manufacturers of spirituous liquors from selling in quantities less than five gallons. A section was adopted imposing a tax of five dollars a year and one-fourth of one per cent of gross incomes exceeding \$1,000 a year on all lawyers, physicians and dentists, exempting persons taxed under the section from taxation by counties, cities and towns, and imposing the tax upon all persons who write conveyances or other legal documents for pay. Section 37 was amended by making some clerical changes, and exempting from taxation the capital stock of corporations in excess of the amount paid up. An amendment was adopted taxing corporations having \$1,000,000 or more capital stock five hundred dollars a year. Section 38 was amended to bring offenses against the act within the jurisdiction of superior courts. The section imposing a license tax on drummers was struck out.

The committee then rose and the bill passed second reading.

A bill to pay a pension passed second and third readings.

A recess was then taken until 8 o'clock.

At the night session of the Senate the bill to encourage local taxation for public schools was taken up as the special order. As the bill came from the House it appropriates one hundred thousand dollars to be distributed, in whole or part, among such school districts as vote to tax themselves for the support of their own schools. The bill was discussed by Messrs. Utley, Grant, Butler, Ashburn and others. An amendment offered by Mr. Sharpe of Wilson was adopted, providing that the first fifty thousand dollars be appropriated from the special school fund in the state treasury and the second fifty thousand from the general fund raised by taxation for state purposes. An amendment, offered by Mr. Butler, to limit the amount that may be appropriated to any school district to two hundred and fifty dollars was adopted. An amendment offered by Mr. Ashburn to distribute one hundred thousand dollars pro rata among the school districts of the state was lost. The bill then passed third reading by the following vote:

Ayes—Alexander, Anthony, Barringer, Barker, Butler, Clark, Dickson, Cannon, Geddies, Grant, Hardison, Hyatt, Justice, Maultsby, Maxwell, Merritt, McNeill, Newsome, Parker of Randolph, Patterson, Ray, Roberson, Sharpe, of Wilson, Sharpe, of Iredell, Utley—25.

Noes—Abell, Anderson, Earnhardt, Henderson, Mitchell, McCaskey, Wakefield—7.

A bill supplemental to an act relating to the Agricultural and Mechanical college and the State Agricultural Department passed third reading. It separates the control of the college from the department and vests the former in a board of fifteen trustees.

A bill to authorize Craven county to levy a special tax passed third reading.

A resolution requesting congress to amend the constitution of the United States was tabled.

The following passed second and third readings:
To create a new township in Hertford county.

To repeal chapter 182, laws of 1895.

To amend chapter 223, laws of 1895.

To pay each of the laborers of the Senate \$5.

To amend chapter 429, laws of 1895.

To amend chapter 879, laws of 1895.

To amend chapter 331, private laws of 1895.

To amend chapter 265, private laws of 1891, and chapter 43, private laws of 1893.

To amend section 217 of the code.

To establish a dispensary for Union county.

Bill to authorize the commissioners of Forest City to issue bonds passed second reading.

The following were tabled:
To amend section 2635 of the code.

To amend section 1022 of the code.

To amend sections 1801 and 1802 of the code.

To amend section 3782 of the code.

To assist in the maintenance of Pigford Sanatorium.

At 11 o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were opened adjourned.

The Bright Jewels.

Last evening, in the Sunday-school room of the Edenton-street Methodist Episcopal church, the Bright Jewels gave a delightful musical. The Bright Jewels have only to notify the people of Raleigh that one of these musicals will be given and a good crowd is assured. The program last night consisted of music and recitations. The hour was greatly enjoyed by all.

Miss Birdie Lawrence delivered the president's address in her usual accomplished manner. The duet by Miss Shirley and Thelma was a musical treat.

Mr. Hood made a short but pointed talk.

Miss Susie Tucker showed wonderful musical talent in her piano solo.

Miss Louise Sanders, Master Alfred Wallen and Master Robert Waitt performed their parts faultlessly.

Miss Nannie Lee's recitation was excellent in every respect. A fitting sequel to the music of the evening was a piano solo by Miss Louise Sanders.

At the conclusion of these exercises, Dr. Norman, the pastor, made a talk. Dr. Norman is noted for knowing just what to say and when to say it, and last night he was at his best.

Conundrum Banquet.

There was quite an enjoyable "Conundrum banquet" at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Weathers, on Bloodworth street, last night. It was given in the interest of the infant class department of the Tabernacle Baptist Sunday School, of which Mr. Weathers is the efficient and beloved superintendent, and in which Mrs. Weathers is an active worker.

The event was attended by a large number of the young people of the church and congregation and a creditable sum was realized from the occasion.

The cosy Weathers' home was opened for the cordial reception and royal entertainment of every guest. It was well lighted, and the guests were dispersed for their homes, all enthusiastic in commendation of the delightful evening accorded them by host, hostess and assistant entertainers.

New Shoe Store! W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

NEW SPRING SHOES
—IN ALL THE—
Most Popular Materials & Shades
NEWEST LASTS AND PATTERNS.

We are now receiving the most stylish line of Men's, Ladies' and Childrens' NEW SPRING SHOES ever shown in Raleigh—many exclusive styles and shapes never before shown in this market.

NEW OXFORD TIES.
Nobbiest line of Ladies' and Childrens' New Spring Oxford Ties ever shown in the State. Call and see the new styles.

S. C. POOL,
130 Fayetteville Street.

SAM. B. NORRIS, Manager.

ANOTHER DISPENSARY

House Votes One for Fayetteville and Cumberland County.

THE UNIVERSITY TRUSTEES ELECTED

SPEAKER INSISTED THAT MEMBERS KEEP ORDER.

Changes in Fourth and Fifth Congressional Districts—James Young Fought the Bill—He was Called to Taw.

The House was called to order at 9 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Kelway, of Fayetteville, offered the morning prayer.

Calendar work was taken up at once. Bill to allow a special school tax in Person county. Passed.

Bill to extend the time for the organization of the Lumberton bank. Passed.

Bill to create a new township in Washington county. Passed.

Bill to incorporate the Chatham, Moore and Harnett bank at Sanford, N. C. Passed.

Bill to incorporate the Snow Hill Railway company. Passed.

Bill to allow Halifax county to levy a special tax. Passed third reading.

Bill to amend chapter 427, public laws of 1895, by striking Polk county from the provisions of the act. Passed.

Bill to amend section 2062 of the code was put upon the second reading. It was amended so as to apply only to Yadkin county. As amended, the bill passed.

Bill to provide for the working of the public roads in Halifax county. Passed.

Mr. Lusk addressed the speaker upon a question of order. He said that, with the constant confusion and disorder, it was impossible to keep the run of business. He had noticed the efforts of the doorkeeper on the previous night and said him go to members on the floor and insist that they take their seats and they actually laughed in his face. He insisted that, if it be necessary, the speaker appoint additional officers to maintain order.

The speaker said that he had repeatedly instructed the doorkeeper to provide a sufficient force of assistants. He urged that members keep their seats and observe order.

FAYETTEVILLE DISPENSARY.
Col. Sutton called up the bill providing for a dispensary system in Fayetteville and Cumberland county. He urged the passage of the bill, saying that it was an absolute necessity for his county. He introduced a petition signed by more than 1,000 citizens. Mr. Dockery offered an amendment that the provisions of the bill go into effect when the question shall have been submitted to the vote of the people of Cumberland county. He insisted that this was the only fair and proper way to solve the problem of liquor restriction. Mr. Chandler spoke in favor of the bill unamended. Mr. Dockery said that he was aware that there was a sentiment against the popular vote method of establishing a dispensary. He thought that a sufficient number of dispensaries had already been voted without the vote of the people. Ere long, if it continued, there would be a system of dispensaries all over the State under the guise of local measures. The whole matter was misdirected legislation. You had as well undertake to legislate a bill of fare for the people of the State. The entire procedure was radically wrong. Mr. Wemyss, of Cumberland, urged the passage of the bill. Sutton, of New Hanover, said he was opposed to the passage of dispensary bills without a popular vote. Col. Sutton asked him if his Wilmington bill had a proviso for a popular vote. He was forced to admit that it did not.

A roll call vote was demanded. There were a number of explanations of votes. Mr. Blackburn said that he was voting for the people of North Carolina and for the rule of the majority vote. Mr. Hodges said he was not here to champion the cause of whiskey. It was strange to him that the representatives in many instances were opposed to the question being submitted to the people. He thought that every act of the legislature should be submitted to the people before they became laws. The amendment was lost by a vote of 41 to 54. The ballot upon the passage of the bill upon the second reading was taken. The vote was 72 to 37. The bill then passed the third reading and Col. Sutton moved to reconsider and table that motion, which prevailed.

Bill to amend section 3, chapter 379, laws of 1893, was tabled. It was a bill to increase the pay of the clerk in the Attorney-General's office to \$900. Mr. McCrary lodged a motion to reconsider.

Bill to provide for the working of the public roads in Green, Wilson, Wayne and Pitt counties. Passed third reading.

Bill to amend the charter of the town of Salisbury. Passed third reading.

Bill to incorporate the Lumber River Railroad Company and to amend the charter of the town of Hall, in Columbus county. Passed.

Bill to extend the time for organizing the Columbus Draining Company. Passed.

Bill to amend chapter 152, laws of 1893. Passed. The bill provides that the law do not apply to railroads chartered prior to January 1, 1868.

Bill to amend chapter 167, Private Laws of 1891.

Bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of liquors in Haywood county. Passed.

Bill to renew and amend section 350, laws of 1891, and acts amendatory thereto. Passed third reading.

Bill to change the Fourth and Fifth Congressional districts was put upon the second reading. It provides that Vance county be put in the Fifth and Orange be added to the Fourth. James Young bitterly opposed the bill. He said somebody in the Fifth district wanted to go to Congress. That if they had run a better man they could have carried the election and now they wanted to ruin the Fourth in order to put him in next time. Crews of Granville resented the attack upon Congressman Settle, saying that no better man had represented the party, and the attack was unwarranted. He presumed that Young wanted to go to Congress from the Fourth district and therefore feared a change in his district.

An amendment by the committee to add Surry to the Fifth district was adopted. Another to add Durham county to the fourth was lost. The vote was then by yeas and nays upon the passage of the bill upon the second reading. It passed by a vote of 58 to 48. There was objection to the third reading and, pending a motion to suspend rules, a message from the Senate announcing the hour for the joint special order to elect directors for the State University. Mr. Hancock read the nominations made by the committee. The speaker appointed Messrs. Hancock, Pearson and Johnson as tellers. The question was upon the adoption of the report and it was adopted by a large majority.

Mr. Brower renewed the motion to suspend the rules and put the Congressional district bill upon the third reading. Young demanded a roll call vote. It showed 62 for and 44 against. The rules were suspended and the bill passed, the third reading.

Mr. Roberts moved to adjourn for one minute in honor of William McKinley. The motion was lost. Mr. Roberts said it was all right, McKinley was President, "anyhow."

Bill to fix the compensation of the treasurer of Harnett county. Passed.

Bill to declare Cape Fear and Lower Little Rivers, in Harnett county, a lawful fence. Passed.

Bill to allow Mitchell county to levy a special tax for building a new jail. Passed third reading.

Bill to repeal chapter 402, laws of 1893, and re-enact chapter 381, laws of 1890. Passed.

Bill to amend section 2831, chapter 21, of The Code. Tabled.

Bill to complete the public road from Mills creek, in Wilkes county, to Crisston, in Ashe county, was put upon the second reading. Mr. Bryan of Wilkes offered an amendment that no person be liable to work said road in Wilkes county more than four days in each year. The amendment was adopted; but, on motion of Mr. Blackburn, the vote was reconsidered. There was an animated discussion and the amendment was lost. The bill then passed the second reading. Objection was made to the third reading and a motion to suspend the rules was lost.

The tellers reported the result of the ballot in the House and Senate for University trustees. It showed the election of the gentlemen recommended by the committee, as published in the Senate report.

Mr. McKinzie lodged a motion to consider the vote by which we prohibited hunting upon the bill to State without the written permission of the land owner. Mr. Person of that county moved to reconsider and table that motion. The motion prevailed and the bill cannot again be called up.

Bill to prohibit the use of Moore's State history in the public schools of the State was put upon the second reading. Mr. Pinnix defied any man to prove by that history who was Governor of North Carolina from 1872 to 1876 the administrations of Todd R. Caldwell and Curtis H. Bledgen. He said that there were teachers of ten years' experience who did not know who was Governor during this period. He said there were a number of false representations and inaccuracies in his history. Messrs. Eddins and Hartness advocated the continued endorsement of the history. Dr. Dixon offered an amendment that Branson's Almanac be substituted. Of course this was for buncombe, and in the same vein Mr. Dixon proceeded to oppose the bill. He said there was no penalty attached for the violation of the law and it could not be enforced. The bill then passed second reading. Mr. Carter offered an amendment that the State refund to the children of the State all the money books. The amendment was lost and the bill passed the third reading by a vote of 54 to 40.

Bill to change the corporate limits of Mt. Olive. Passed.

Bill to change a voting precinct in Lenoir county. Passed.

Bill to provide an alternative method of working the public roads in Sanford township, in Moore county. Passed second reading.

Bill to pay to the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians \$200, a reward paid out by them for the apprehension of three murderers. The bill passed and was ordered enrolled for ratification.

Bill to improve the public roads in Wake county. Passed second reading.

Bill to establish and incorporate the National Protective Association. Passed.

Bill to provide for the better drainage of Reedy Fork creek and its tributaries, in Guilford and Forsyth counties. Passed.

The House took a recess until 3:30 o'clock.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

DAWN OF SPRING
The Beauty of the New Dress Goods

For Spring and Summer.

We celebrate the DAWN of SPRING by having a Grand Opening and Rich Display this week of the very latest Novelties in Spring and Summer Dress Goods, including many rare designs confined exclusively to this house.

MATCHLESS IN EXTENT
WONDERFUL IN VARIETY.

The harmonious blending of colors—the delicate shading and artistic designs have never been surpassed. PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

SOME OF THE CHOICEST WEAVES ARE:

Tissue Fantaisie,	Hernanis,
Damasee Richelieu,	Drap d' Etes,
Gaze Facconnee,	Tissue Mouchette,
Gorge de Crapeau,	Guiponce Damasee,
Cheviot Pied de Poule,	Grenadine Craquelee,
Canvas Bourette,	Mosaics,
Grenadine Jaspe,	Coverts,
Etamine Dentelle,	Basketines,
Novelty Grenadines,	Drap de Russe.

This grand display opening Monday, March 1, and continuing through the week, will be the greatest event of the season, and will be worth coming miles to see. All are invited.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

Coal—B.W. BAKER

Wholesale and Retail Dealer.

Best Wood and Coal in the Market.

Lowest prices.

Prompt delivery.

Telephone 140.

I sell the finest Oysters sold in the city at 35 cents per quart. Receive them Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Try them.

Have received some new Bermuda Irish Potatoes, also a lot of those famous Virginia Hams.

Next week I will have plenty of New Tomatoes.

If you want anything at all your grocer fails to supply you with, come to see me. I can and will get it for you.

M. ROSENTHAL,

GROGER,

136 Fayetteville Street.

Wines and Liquors for family premises.

use. None drank on

premises.

premises.

premises.

premises.

premises.

premises.

premises.

premises.

premises.

premises.

premises.

premises.

premises.

premises.

premises.

premises.

MR. JOSEPHUS DANIELS

In an Entirely New Role
as a Journalist.

WRITES LETTERS TO NEWSPAPERS

ASKING THEM TO SUPPORT THE
NEWS AND OBSERVER

On the Lease Question—Got Turned
Down in Numerous Instances, and
Failed to Publish the Answers to
Many Replies.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, N. C., March 4.—A new feature appeared to me today in the fight Mr. Josephus Daniels, of the News and Observer, made against the Southern Railroad lease of the North Carolina road. Although he fought it for all he was worth and lost, he failed to carry many Democrats in the Legislature with him, and I believe few outside of the Legislature.

In the fight he made Mr. Daniels did something a journalist who relies on the strength of his arguments and the standing of his paper with the people never does. He knew evidently his arguments were not convincing and his paper lacked the influence he claims for it. For he tried to bolster up his cause by writing personal letters. Now, mind you—writing personal letters. They were not the letters an interested individual would have written.

But they were letters to various newspapers asking them to support the News and Observer's position on the lease question! Think of it!

He wrote one to Mr. J. A. Arthur, of the Evening Messenger and Weekly Gazette of this place.

He got a courteous answer in reply. Did he publish it?

Oh! dear, no!

Mr. Arthur had different views on the subject, and Mr. Daniels fighting a cause, failed to publish a gentleman's views after he had requested them.

The question naturally arises, how many similar letters did Mr. Daniels write? How many similar answers did he get?

Is it possible he used other means than the News and Observer and letters of the character he wrote Mr. Arthur to influence opposition to the lease?

R. H. HART.

CHARLOTTE'S CONTINGENT.

The Politician Hieth to the National
Pie Counter.

Special to The Tribune.

Charlotte, N. C., March 4.—This city is well represented in Washington to day, and beginning with tomorrow, if Mr. McKinley will receive delegations, North Carolina will keep him busy, to the exclusion of other States, for a week. It is a noticeable fact that the familiar faces, who have been soliciting signatures to petitions for the last two or three months, are missed from the thoroughfares. Where have they gone? Why to Washington to get ahead of the other fellow. But the "other fellow" has gone there too. It is funny, but it is a fact, the applicants for Federal positions in Charlotte actually believe that President McKinley has no other appointments to make. Some parties who passed through here last night looked like veritable "jays." Oh! but won't they be food for the sharpest. Your correspondent saw some on the Southern train who looked as green as a gourd and as unsophisticated as a country lass. Well, just about as "green" as the Eastern North Carolina bank president who went to New York to buy "green goods." Imagine such men in a city crowded with a half million visitors, a large percentage of whom are there to catch the unwary. But rubbing up against the tides of the larger centers benefits the ruralist and brings forcibly to his mind that the world is not within the prescribed limits of his farm. Some "city" folks might profit by an occasional visit to the marts of trade. More expansive ideas, a better knowledge of human nature and a fact that the "other section" is not made up of fools, would be the result.

Winston-Salem Specialties.

Winston-Salem, March 3.—The Forsyth Republican Club left yesterday afternoon in a Pullman car, Orestes, for Washington, to attend the inauguration of William McKinley.

The party was well equipped for the trip in every particular, as the Southern Railroad had done everything possible for the club's comfort and convenience.

The party was in charge of R. J. McCarrigan, the secretary of the club. Among other members of the party we noted our popular sheriff, E. T. Kapp, and wife; Harry Peterson, John Long, N. S. Wilson, clerk of Forsyth Superior Court; Frank Lupton, George Stockton, W. H. Renigan of Yadkin county, L. B. Brickenstein and many others. The car was comfortably filled. It was a very enthusiastic crowd, too, and going, as they were, to witness one of the greatest events in the nation's history, they were happy in the fulfillment of the nation's preference. A large crowd was at the depot to see them off.

All the members were provided with a beautiful badge, with a picture of the nation's capital at the top, and around which were the words, "Inauguration of McKinley and Hobart, March 4th, 1897." Just below this was the national colors, red, white and blue. Suspended from these hung a large, enamel picture of William McKinley and a cream ribbon, forming a lovely ground for this, with the words, "Forsyth Republican Club, Winston, N. C."

P. H. Lybrook, Pres. H. M. Cannon and wife of Richmond, who have been visiting in the city, returned home.

J. C. Stewart returned from Raleigh last night.

Mrs. P. H. Hanes is visiting relatives in Tennessee.

Our people hope that the party who went to Washington will see Congress.

man Linney and Senator Pritchard and prevail on them to give us a public building.

J. F. Faw left this morning for Colorado for his health.

Col. A. B. Gorrell returned yesterday from Raleigh.

Mrs. J. F. Miller, wife of our register of deeds, continues critically ill.

Wilmington Items.

Wilmington, March 4.—The weather this week has been a bit that could be desired.

Fred Howland, who was arrested on suspicion of being one of the originators of the recent fires here, but was subsequently released on a \$500 bond, was re-arrested last night on a new warrant, sworn out by Clarence Pridgen, and is now in jail. Herbert McClammy, Esq., has been retained as the defendant's counsel. The case against Martin and Dixon is said to be a strong one.

The special to the Tribune Wednesday from County Chairman Rice reflects upon your correspondent. The Tribune man received the "unauthorized" statement from a reliable informant. Said informant says he received "unauthorized" statement from Chairman Rice himself, and therefore the matter lies between the two. It is purely a matter of personal veracity, but mine is not involved. Have so informed Mr. Rice.

Mr. W. M. Payne, of Raleigh, is in the city.

The Cape Fear Pilots' Association is to have an office in this city over Mr. A. S. Heide's store, on South Water street.

I made a small mistake in a former article concerning tug boat Marion and Capt. E. D. Williams. The Marion is only a few years old, while I stated she had been in service for twenty-four years. Capt. Williams had another boat, called the Marie, which was the immediate predecessor of the Marion. Otherwise my article was correct.

H. W. P.

News From Wilson.

Special to The Tribune.

Wilson, N. C., March 3.—Last Monday afternoon, at the residence of the bride's mother in this place, Miss Estelle Brodie, one of Wilson's most accomplished young ladies, was married to Mr. Howard M. Jones. Mr. Jones is organizer and manager of the Telephone Company of this place.

Mr. C. W. Gold, editor of the Wilson Times, was married on March 2d to Miss Ella Howard at Conatoo. The happy couple left shortly after the ceremony for Washington, Baltimore and other points North. They will return to Wilson in a short while and make it their future home.

Some weeks ago there was a child born in this city by a woman named Dicey McKinley, who came here during the circus, and taking in the circus, he came frightened at an elephant. Some months after there was born unto her a child with the features of an elephant in regard to the snout. Where the nose should have been there was a snout, extending from the roof of the mouth, about one inch long. The child was perfectly formed in other respects. On each side of the snout there extended two small tusks, resembling those of an elephant in every respect. Physicians in Richmond, hearing of the great curiosity, sent for the mother and the child, for which place she left a few days ago. The child is perfectly healthy and growing rapidly.

X. Y. Z.

From Boone.

Boone, N. C., Feb. 27.

EDITOR TRIBUNE.—The Republicans of Watauga county heartily endorse the candidacy of the following gentlemen circulating petitions for the various appointments, to-wit: A. E. Holton for District Attorney for the Western District of North Carolina; J. L. Hayes for Marshal; Maj. W. W. Rollins for Collector Fifth District. With these great leaders of the party to administer the interests of the general government in this section of the State, will greatly add to the welfare and perpetuation of the cause of Republicanism in the western part of the State.

It is to be hoped that McKinley will look well to the interest of the party as well as the success of the people in general.

Republicans are very much incensed at the reports that McKinley will let those who are holding office under Cleveland remain in under the "civil service" rules.

J. C. RAY.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Miss Sibyl Sanderson and Van Dyck, the tenor, have been received coldly at St. Petersburg, their voices not being strong enough to fill the Imperial Marie Theatre.

Gedding, Surrey, has a remarkable black and white cat, which, after being taken to Leeds by railroad, returned to its former home on foot, taking six weeks to make the journey of 200 miles.

Russia summoned 291,047 men for conscription in the army last year, of whom 27,012 were taken. Among them were 15,831 Jews. Thirteen times more Jews are reported as escaping military service than persons of all other faiths.

France seems to be bent on conquests in Abyssinia. Besides Prince Henri, of Orleans's expeditions, two others, one headed by Mr. Bouvalot, the other sent out by the French Upper Nile Company, have just left France for Menek's country.

Nansen asserts that scurvy can easily be avoided in Arctic expeditions by the use of properly preserved meat and fish, supporting the theory of Prof. Torup, of Christiania, that the disease is due to poisoning from bad meat. Scurvy was not so long ago the usual attendant of all long sea voyages.

A four-year-old infant prodigy was exhibited recently before the Berlin Anthropological Society. He is the son of a butcher, and at two years of age learned to read without assistance. He knows the dates of the birth and death of all the German Emperors and many other noted persons, and their birthplaces, the chief cities of the world, and all the great battles. He can read anything in print and can talk intelligently about it, but finds it hard to learn to write and draw, dislikes music, and hates pianofortes. The boy is physically well developed though not robust.

The Skirt Dance of Death.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A graphic account of the Cretan struggle asserts that the Greeks are leading the Turks the dance of death. Judging by the national costume of Greece, it is evidently a skirt dance.

GAL & AX'S

SCOTCH SNUFFS.

Blue Ribbon Sweet

SCOTCH SNUFF.

UNEQUALLED IN PURITY,
STRENGTH AND
FLAVOR.

GOLD PLATED JEWELRY

AND BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURES
ARE GIVEN AWAY FREE FOR THE
TICKETS IN EACH PACKAGE.

Nothing on earth can smile but the face of man. Gems may flash reflected light, but what is a diamond flash compared with an eye flash. Flowers cannot smile. This is a charm which even they cannot claim. Birds can not smile, nor can any living thing. It is just the prerogative of man. It is the light in the window of the face, by which the heart signals to father that a friend is at home waiting. A face that cannot smile is like a bud that cannot blossom and dies upon the stalk. Laughter is day, and sobriety is night; and a smile is the twilight that hovers between both, and bewitching is more than either.—Unidentified.

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

Articles of Agreement, Certificate of
Clerk and Letters Patent.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

We, the undersigned, being desirous of engaging in the business hereinafter set forth and described, do hereby enter into articles of agreement for that purpose pursuant to chapter 16 of the Code of North Carolina, entitled "Corporations and Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina amendatory thereof," that is to say:

I. The corporation name shall be The Tribune Publishing Company.

II. The business proposed shall be the publication of one or more newspapers, conducting the business of job printing and binding and carrying on such business as is usually done by printing and publishing companies.

III. The place where said business is proposed to be carried on is Raleigh, North Carolina, and such other place or places for branch offices as the Board of Directors may determine.

IV. The length of time desired for the existence of said corporation is thirty years from and after the dates of these articles next entering.

V. The names of the persons who have subscribed for stock in said corporation are as follows, viz.: C. M. Kenyon, C. J. Harris, F. M. Messler, J. B. Hill and their associates.

VI. The amount of the capital stock of said corporation shall be \$20,000 divided into 2,000 shares of the par value of \$10.00 each, with liberty to the stockholders to increase the amount of said capital stock from time to time, or at any time to an amount not exceeding \$50,000, divided into a proportionate number of shares of the par value of ten dollars each.

VII. The said corporation may purchase or lease and hold all such real and personal and mixed property incident to the business aforesaid and necessary and useful for that purpose as the board of directors shall determine, and subscription for stock in said corporation may be paid wholly or in part by the purchase from the subscriber of property at such appraised valuation as may be agreed on between the board of directors and such subscriber.

VIII. The corporation subscribers of stock and stockholders of said corporation shall not be individually or personally responsible or liable for the debts, contracts, pecuniary obligations, engagements or torts of said corporation.

IX. The time and place of the first meeting of the corporation and subscribers for stock in said corporation for purpose of organization is hereby expressly waived.

In testimony whereof, the undersigned have hereunto set our hands and seals, this sixth day of January, 1897.

C. M. KENYON,
F. M. MESSLER,
J. B. HILL.

Subscribing witness:
WILLIAM O. O'NEILL.

NORTH CAROLINA,
WAKE COUNTY.

I, D. H. Young, Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, do hereby certify that the foregoing articles of agreement and plan of incorporation was this day proven before me, and the due execution thereof by C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill, the subscribers thereto, is proven by the oath of William O. O'Neill, the subscribing witness thereto. Therefore, let the same be recorded according to law.

Witness my hand and official seal this 16th day of January, 1897.

D. H. YOUNG,
Clerk Superior Court.

No. 442.
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
To all to whom these presents shall come—Greeting:

Know ye, That it appears from the certificate from the Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, that the following named persons, C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill, hereinafter signed and filed Articles of Agreement for the formation of a private corporation before said Clerk, and copy of said Articles of Agreement, duly certified by said Clerk under the seal of said Court, have been filed and recorded in this office, as prescribed in chapter 318 of Acts of 1893.

Now, Therefore, Under the power and authority vested in me by said chapter 318 of Acts of 1893, I do hereby declare the persons signing said Articles of Agreement duly incorporated, under the name and style of the Tribune Publishing Company for the period of thirty years from and after the 16th day of January, 1897, for the purposes set forth in said Articles of Agreement, with all the powers, rights and liabilities conferred and imposed by law on such corporations.

Witness, my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at office in the City of Raleigh, this 19th day of January, in the 121st year of our Independence, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

CYRUS THOMPSON,
Secretary of State.

Don't grunt

with stomach-ache.

Get relief

quick

by using

Simpson's Liver Pills
for all stomach ills.

You will save money

and your health,

which is beyond price,

by using the pills

regularly.

Simpson's
Pharmacy,

Pullen Building.

The Mail and Express.

The Leading Evening Newspaper.

Stands without a rival in evening journalism.

Published Daily and Contains

ALL THE NEWS OF THE
WORLD, the closing quotations
of the Stock, Produce, Consoli-
dated and other exchanges, and
the most exhaustive Financial,
Railway and Commercial re-
ports printed in any daily news-
paper.

IN POLITICS it is Republi-
can; advocates protection to
American industries, a sound
currency and all measures which
tend toward the industrial and
commercial development of the
nation.

AS A FAMILY NEWSPA-
PER it is peerless; its columns
are clean and free from the sen-
sationalism which so many of
the best families find objection-
able in a newspaper which enters
the home circle.

THE WOMAN'S DEPART-
MENT is not equalled by any
other newspaper. It contains
daily the news of special inter-
est to women, and interesting
articles by distinguished writers.

TERMS: To Mail Subscribers,
postage paid, Daily Edition, 10 to
16 pages.

One year, \$7.00 Three mos., \$1.75
Six mos., 3.50 One month, .60
Saturday edition, 20 to 32
pages, containing many
special features, one year, 1.50
Send for sample copy.

PUBLICATION OFFICE

203 Broadway, New York.

READ

The Tar-Neel Knight,

Official Organ of the
Grand Lodge
Knights of Pythias
of North Carolina.

Bright! Newsy! Cheap!
50 Cents a Year.

Best Advertising
Medium in
North Carolina.

Reaches 4,000 Knights and their families.

Published by
The Tribune Publishing Co.,
122 Fayetteville Street,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE RALEIGH TRIBUNE

—THE ONLY—

Republican DAILY
Newspaper in ::::

NORTH
CAROLINA

Incorporated With a Capital Stock of \$20,000

Has Complete Telegraphic Service

Furnished by the Southern Associated Press

THE TRIBUNE is a 48-column Newspaper, and will be a complete METROPOLITAN JOURNAL. Besides its regular Telegraphic Associated Press Dispatches it will be served with special correspondence from Washington by one of the most

TALENTED NEWSPAPER MEN

In America, and will receive Specials from New York and other prominent cities as well as from the leading cities of North Carolina and the South.

It is the purpose of the promoters and management to make

... THE ...

TRIBUNE

A First-Class Newspaper, Occupying
the Entire Field of Newspaperdom
of the Country.

The Undertaking is upon a Large Scale, and will be worthy of the support of every Republican in the State, and it is confidently believed that the party spirit in the Old North State is ripe for the enterprise. The office will be equipped with all the modern machinery and latest styles of type, including

THE MERGENTHALER
LINOTYPE MACHINES,

With a capacity of 40,000 M's in nine hours, or about fifteen columns the length of THE TRIBUNE.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS SO WELL AS SUCCESS.

and the success of the THE TRIBUNE
is assured.

IT IS HERE TO STAY!

IT WILL BE REPUBLICAN, AND WILL
HEW CLOSE TO THE LINE.

Forecast for Raleigh and Vicinity.—Fair, colder tonight; frost Friday morning. Friday fair, but with increasing cloudiness.
Weather Conditions.—The storm, which was central over the St. Lawrence valley yesterday, has moved off the Atlantic coast, and the weather has cleared over the entire eastern section of the country. Fine, clear, cool weather prevails at Washington, D. C. The high area occupies the upper Ohio valley. In the West a new low barometer has appeared, causing warm, southerly winds and cloudy weather with scattered showers west of the Mississippi.
C. F. VON HERRMANN,
Section Director.

ANOTHER DISPENSARY

(Continued from Fifth Page.)
Wednesday night to allow Mrs. Pattle D. B. Arrington to address the House of Representatives last night, he reconsidered. The motion prevailed and another motion to table the motion was carried and the permission rescinded. Bill to amend the charter of Northville, Randolph county. Passed.
Bill to aid the Normal and Industrial Institute of Elizabeth City was put upon the second reading. There were several amendments, all of which were rejected and the bill passed. It appropriates \$500 to the school when evidence of the raising of \$1,500 additional by the school from other sources. The House took a recess until 7:30 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at 7:45 o'clock for the evening session and calendar work was resumed. Business was enacted as follows:
Resolution to pay the pages of the General Assembly \$5 each extra. Passed.
Bill to incorporate the Durham Public Library. Passed.
Bill to appropriate \$4,000 for the colored Normal schools of the State was put upon the second reading. Mr. Bryn of Chatham moved to table. The motion was voted down by a vote of 25 to 23. Mr. Hancock advocated the passage of the bill. There were seven schools and it would be less than \$1,000 each. Mr. Richmond was most heartily in favor of the bill. Up to this year, the schools had gotten several thousand dollars from the State and today well filled colleges and other educational institutions all with able colored faculties. Dr. Dixon thought it would be the basest ingratitude to refuse to vote the appropriation. Col. Cunningham endorsed Dr. Dixon's statement. He had advised himself to do all in his power for the promotion of the educational interests of the State. The bill passed the second reading and Mr. Dewese offered an amendment that a like amount be paid to the Industrial and Normal school at Murphy, N. C. The amendment was lost and the bill passed and was sent to the Senate without engrossment.

Bill to amend chapter 234, laws of 1881. Tabled.
Bill to incorporate the Whitsett Institute, Guilford county. Passed.
Bill to amend chapter 70, laws of 1883. Passed.
Bill to incorporate Booneville Hyatt Academy, in Yadkin county. Passed.
Bill to incorporate the town of Mayodan, in Rockingham. Passed second reading.

Bill to appropriate \$4,000 to the Oxford Orphan Asylum for colored children was put upon the second reading. Representative Crews said there were 180 pupils and the managers of the institution asked for \$5,000, but it had been reduced to \$4,000. The bill passed.
Bill to amend the charter of Southern Pines. Passed.

Bill to amend chapter 47, Private Laws of 1887, and chapter 174, Public Laws of 1885. Passed.
Bill to incorporate the Hanover Improvement Company. Passed.
Bill to forbid any non-resident of North Carolina to hunt upon lands in Person county without the consent of the owner. Passed.

Bill for the protection of the owners of sheep was put upon the second reading. It was introduced by Mr. Parker of Wayne. The language used was such that the reading clerk, Mr. Benbow, declined to read the bill, and Mr. Parker performed this duty. The bill provided a tax of 50 cents upon male and \$1 upon female dogs allowed to run at large in the State. The owner of such dogs shall procure a license from the sheriff of the county. The fund derived from the tax is to be kept apart from other county funds. When a sheep raiser has a sheep killed its value shall be assessed and the amount shall be paid to him out of this fund. No sheep shall be valued at more than \$1. Mr. Parker followed up the reading of the bill with a twenty-minute speech upon the ills of sheep killing dogs and hydrophobia. Mr. Sutton of New Hanover moved to table the bill. A roll call vote was demanded. There were a number of votes explained. Mr. Crumpler said a dog had torn a dress of a daughter of the clerk of Guilford Superior Court. He was opposed to dogs. Mr. Parker of Perquimans said the bill was class legislation. It taxed the dog pup 50 cents and his little sister \$1. This was an unfair discrimination. Captain Walters said there was much merit in the bill. The motion to table was lost by a vote of 40 to 45. On the second reading there was a flood of amendments excepting counties. Another provided that Thomas cats and William goats be subject to the provisions of the bill. One by Mr. Blackburn, provided that the bill apply only to Wayne county. There was a motion to table this. The motion prevailed. A motion to reconsider and table that motion prevailed and the "climber" was applied.

Bill to protect turpentine workers. Passed.
Bill to empower the State Board of Education to complete Quaker Bridge road in Jones and Onslow counties. Passed.
Bill to amend the charter of the town of Jacksonville. Passed second reading.

Bill to incorporate Cape Fear Tent No. 3, Grand United Order of Rechabites. Passed.
House adjourned at 10:30 o'clock until 9 a. m. today.

SENSATIONAL ARRESTS

Lieut. Governor Reynolds and Speaker Hileman

BROUGHT BEFORE JUSTICE OF PEACE

CHARGED BALDLY WITH FORCIBLE TRESPASS.

They are Ably Defended by Senator George H. Smathers and Hon. Thomas Purnell—Large Crowds at the Trial.

Yesterday the people of the city of Raleigh and the members of the General Assembly were electrified over the arrest of Lieutenant Governor C. A. Reynolds, President of the Senate, and Hon. A. F. Hileman, Speaker of the House of Representatives, upon a warrant sworn out by A. L. Swinson, ex-principal enrolling clerk of the General Assembly. The warrant charged these popular officials with forcible trespass and breaking into the office of the enrolling clerk appointed by the General Assembly, and there breaking the locks of desks and taking forcible possession of property therein said to belong to said Swinson.

The arrest of these estimable gentlemen created much excitement and condemnation among the members of the Assembly and people of Raleigh.

The trouble arose from the fact that Swinson, who was appointed by the General Assembly as enrolling clerk and his appointment approved by Lieutenant Governor Reynolds, had a short time ago refused to obey instructions from the Assembly by not appointing two men to positions as he was instructed by this Assembly. In consequence of which said Swinson was by an act of the Legislature "fired" from the office and thereupon refused to deliver the keys to the proper authorities. Thereupon the doorkeeper of the capitol, acting under instructions from the Lieutenant Governor, who was following the instructions of the General Assembly, took possession of the office and appointed a new man to fulfill the duties of the position and gained access and possession to the papers belonging to the State of North Carolina, which Swinson was trying to keep from his successor.

The case came to trial yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock before Justice Marcom and owing to the large crowd anxious to hear the evidence in this case it was tried in the Mayor's court, where Justice Marcom called in Justice Nichols as assistant advisor.

The defendants, Lieutenant Governor Reynolds and Speaker Hileman, were represented by Senator Geo. H. Smathers and Hon. Thomas Purnell. The prosecution was conducted by W. C. Douglas.

The case was called up and A. L. Swinson put on the stand, and he testified that he knew the General Assembly had passed an act abolishing the office of principal enrolling clerk, and that when he learned that this act had been enrolled by his clerk he had charged the said clerk and then consulted his attorneys, asking for advice as to what course he should pursue to keep possession of the said office. In his testimony he went on to say that Lieutenant Governor Reynolds had said to him that he had better give up the keys and surrender the case. If he did not, the Legislature would bring action against him. He also testified that he was sitting in the galleries of the House and Senate when this act passed these houses, and that his clerk had said without his authority in enrolling this bill. On cross-examination by Senator Smathers his own testimony proved conclusively that he knew all about the act passing the Legislature abolishing his office and that he had no right to keep the papers of the State from the proper officials, and that in the face of the resolution he had positively refused to turn over to them the documents of the State. He further said that he did not have much work to do—only to look after the other clerks and see that they kept up the work.

John Creed, the locksmith who removed the locks, next testified that he had removed the locks under the direction of the keeper of the capitol.

Captain C. M. Roberts, keeper of the capitol, was next put on the stand, and he testified that the locksmith had come to the capitol under his instructions, which were given upon instruction received from Lieutenant Governor Reynolds, after the resolution abolishing the office had been explained to him by the Lieutenant Governor.

The prosecution rested here and the attorneys for the defendants did not deem it necessary to put Lieutenant Governor Reynolds or Speaker Hileman on the stand. Thereupon no evidence being found against Speaker Hileman he was discharged.

Judge Purnell then followed with a few remarks showing that the capitol and grounds were under the absolute control of the keeper of the capitol, and that he had testified to the fact that the locksmith had come to the capitol under his instructions and had broken the locks of the door upon his orders, proving conclusively that the act was done under proper authority; and that Lieutenant Governor Reynolds had simply tried to make Swinson obey the mandates of the Legislature, and that after finding that Swinson thought he was a bigger man than the Legislature, he had the keeper of the capitol, acting under the instructions of the Attorney General, to employ the said locksmith to open the doors of the enrolling clerk's office.

This was followed by a long-winded sarcastic speech from the counsel for Swinson, making fun of the whole proceedings. After he concluded Senator Smathers concluded the argument with a few well chosen comments on the law, etc., proving conclusively that the whole case was simply a disgraceful farce.

After Senator Smathers concluded his speech in behalf of the Governor, the Justices announced that they would take the matter under advisement and render their decision today.

METHODS AND REWARDS

As to the former, we would remark that they are ours and ours only. We buy and sell after our plans and specifications. Imitation is only a form of flattery, and we never flatter. Again, we never bid against ourselves. We make the prices and it always goes. We don't put down here and put up there, but everything is on a fashion of horizontal reduction. As to our reward, verily we are having it. The people are wise enough to know their friends, and the amount of trade tells a truthful tale.

LINENS.

Fifty-six inch half bleached Table Damask, warranted all linen, at 25c. yard; 60 inch bleached Table Damask as good as ever shown at 35c.; special at 48c. yard; 20 dozen 20x45 Huck Towels; a good one at 20c., this week 13c.; 10-4 White Bed Spreads, hemmed ready for use, good value at \$1.25, this week 98c.

HOSIERY.

Ladies' Fast Black Maco Cotton Hose, 35c. quality, for this week 25c., or six pairs for \$1.35; 100 pairs Ladies' and Misses' Plain and Ribbed Hose, worth 10c., at 5c.; Men's Half Hose, Hermsdorf dyed, fine finish, spliced heel, a good one for 15c., at 10c.

CARPETS AND RUGS.

If you're needing anything in the way of house furnishings, you can't well afford to miss seeing our line, and what we are doing in regard to prices. Ingrain Carpets at 20c., worth 25c.; Heavy Ingrain Carpets in six new designs and colors, real value 50c., at 42c., and so on.

W. E. JONES.

Personals.

Ex-Gov. Elias Carr is in the city.
Solicitor E. W. P. of Smithfield is in the city.
Mr. M. C. Richardson of Clinton is in the city.

Capt. R. B. Peebles of Jackson is here attending the Supreme Court.

Messrs. A. L. Hull and A. P. McPherson of Sanford are at the Yarboro.

Mr. John C. Drewry is erecting two new cottages on Oakwood avenue.

Mayor Wiley Person left for Louisville yesterday. He was the attorney for the opposition to the dispensary for that place.

Mr. T. W. Bickett returned to Louisville yesterday. He is happy over the passage of the dispensary bill for Louisville.

Mr. Clifford Carroll left for Oxford yesterday with Wiley P. Mangum. Mangum was sentenced to three months imprisonment and fined \$100 for illicit distilling.

A large delegation from Charlotte are in the city. Mayor J. H. Weddington, P. M. Brown, Heriot Clarkson, John Van Landingham and J. D. Church of that city are at the Yarboro.

Mr. L. S. Cook, of the firm of L. D. Cook & Co., lumber dealers of Bound Brook, N. J., came in yesterday and is stopping at the Park. He will visit Southern Pines and Asheville, and expect to remain in the South about a month.

Mr. E. B. Hartman, the representative of the Knights' Co-operative Mason's Life Insurance Company of Chicago, is in the city. It was through Mr. Hartman's efforts that the tax was removed from the fraternal companies doing business in North Carolina.

Messrs. Stuart Cramer, Charlotte; H. G. Griffin, Greensboro; Le Gage Pratt, St. Paul; H. F. Danigan, Louisville; C. A. Luster, Saginaw, Mich.; J. T. West, Petersburg, Va.; L. S. Cook, N. J.; W. W. Thompson, Baltimore; W. L. Wilson, Akron, Ohio, and Geo. H. Brockenbrough, Charlotte, are at the Park.

Messrs. F. K. Borden, W. T. Hollowell, R. Allen, L. M. Michaux, Joseph E. Robinson, B. H. Griffin, A. C. Davis, L. M. Nash, M. L. Lee, John E. Crow, C. B. Aycock and W. H. Gadlin of Goldsboro are at the Yarboro. These gentlemen are here to protest against the bill in the Legislature placing Goldsboro in the hands of a police board appointed by the Legislature.

Col. T. B. Keogh, of Greensboro, N. C., one of North Carolina's leading Republicans and most enterprising citizens, is in the city, and is a prominent figure at the capitol. Col. Keogh is one of Greensboro's up to date men, who is doing a great deal to make that city the leading city in the State. He is a regular reader of THE TRIBUNE and predicts for it a bright future.

Notice.

Know all men by these presents, that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Harris Brown and Isaac Seligson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against the firm of Brown & Seligson to be paid by the said Isaac Seligson, and all debts due the firm of Brown & Seligson to be paid to Levin & Brown, 216 Wilmington St. This February 18, 1897.

Will buy the Cheapest and best
TALKING MACHINE ON EARTH!
For sale by
JOHN N. HARRELL, State Agent,
129 Fayetteville Street.
Call and see it.

The Yarboro House,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Under New Management.
Rates, \$2 and \$2.50 per day. Special Weekly Rates.
Free Coach to and from all Trains.
A. J. COOKE, Manager.
R. B. RANEY, Lessee.

Keep Your Eyes Focused on This Store!

The People's Popular Purchasing Place. Satisfaction scores success



Life, vim, vigor, and energy are necessary adjuncts to business, but real success hangs on the satisfaction given to all customers.
NEW DRESS GOODS
Fresh from the looms, with all the newness of fashion, impress stamped upon them, appeal to your quick judgments and refined tastes. Brightness, beauty and freshness combined in fashion's choicest conceits.
JUST RECEIVED
Spring Cheviots, Mouselines, Serges, Clay Diagonals, Grenadines, New Novelty and Fancy cloths in changeable checks, stripes, plaids and two-tone overalls, bourettes.
Aniline Black Satines, fine looking, will not crack, Henrietta finish, from 25c down to 10c.
Black and Navy Ducks, absolute fast color and unperishable, regular kind, for 10c.
Curtain Screens, bleached and colored, bleached etamines in plain and colored stripes, from 20c. all the way down to 10c.
Nottingham Curtain Laces, tapered, bordered, enamel and floral designs, any length, by the yard, and running the whole gamut of prices from 40c. down to 10c.
Lace Curtains (job lots) bought at under price and sold the same way, commencing at \$2.50 a pair, prices scaled all the way down to 50c.

NEW EMBROIDERIES AND LACES JUST IN.
Sherwood Biggs & Co.
SUCCESSORS TO C. A. SHERWOOD & CO.

THE PARK HOTEL, Raleigh, N. C.

Admirably Located.

Facing Nash Square, One Block from Union Passenger Depot.
Steam heated throughout. Electric lights. Baths. Elevator. Perfectly lighted and ventilated rooms. Special show rooms for Commercial Travelers. Furniture and equipment all new.
Particular Attention is Given the Fare.
Rates \$2 and \$2.50 a Day.
Special Terms by Week or Month.
Ladies traveling alone will find The Park most convenient, and upon arrival will be met at station by one of the Managers.
Free Omnibus to All Trains.

Brown & Crawford, Mgr's.

Raleigh Stationery Company,
131 Fayetteville St.
We carry in stock a complete line of typewriter's supplies and the latest and best Counting-house Stationery made, Typewriters, Mimeographs, Hektographs, all the latest and best labor-saving devices and office appliances.
Our stock is complete in every line. We are leaders in Low Prices. We invite you to examine our stock and get our prices before buying.
OFFICE AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.
W. G. SEPARK, Manager.
HICKS & ROGERS
PRESCRIPTION DRUGGISTS
—AND DEALERS IN—
Garden Seeds **Flower Seeds**
Surgical Goods and Patent Medicines